The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1898. NO. 27

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h		8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A M.	A. M.	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.10	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.25	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.42	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.46	
Petersburg ...	5 25	8.17		3.03	7.10	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.23	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.38	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.44	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.48	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	8.06	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	9. 6	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20			4.30
New York.....	2.13	*5.53	9.30	3.53			7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.23; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.45 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.15, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone--For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street. Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Sept 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 22	1 07	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
7 34	1 19	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
7 46	1 31	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 14	1 59	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 22	2 07	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
8 34	2 19	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 07	5 42
8 49	2 34	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 50	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	3 00	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 21	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 3.10 p. m., Beersville 3.22, Three Springs 3.34, Saltillo 3.41, Cole's 4.06, Cook's 4.18, arrive at Robertsdale 4.30 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 20
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3. 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

SERVICES OF A STATESMAN.

Senator Quay's Labors For the Republican Party.

A MAGNIFICENT ORGANIZER.

His Work in the Memorable Campaign of 1888.

BRAVERY ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Which Won For Him a Medal of Honor From a Grateful Government—His Successful Efforts in the Senate in Behalf of Protection to American Industries in General and His Watchful Care of the Industries of Pennsylvania in Particular.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—The United States senatorship having become a leading issue in the present campaign, Senator Quay's re-election being involved, our readers will doubtless be interested in a recital of some of the noteworthy events in the unique career of Pennsylvania's senior senator, beside whom, up to the present time, no aspirant for the senatorship has yet entered the contest.

This is a plain sketch of a man—a man of the people. For fulsome flattery of the subject the reader must look elsewhere; for virulent vituperation he is referred to the peregrinating libeler so conspicuously abroad in the land just now.

Matthew Stanley Quay, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, was born Sept. 30, 1833. He has, therefore, reached the ripe age of 65 years, 43 of which have been spent before the public. Like an open book is his life. He has held various offices—he does not deny that. Not a few of them have been elective offices, where the people have had a chance to vote for or against him. He has never been defeated. Nearly every office held by him he has resigned, in almost every instance to step up higher, by a vote of the people or as the choice of their representatives. If it is a sin to be chosen to public office by the voters themselves, or those representing them, then is Senator Quay a grievous sinner. Those who denounce the holding of office as a crime must be saints, for in almost every case they are men who have been beaten for office whenever they have presented themselves, which usually has been pretty often. Many of the peripatetic orators now at large in the state, denouncing officeholding as a sin, and Senator Quay as a sinner for having held office, belong to the class indicated above.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.

Before becoming conspicuous in civil life Senator Quay attained distinction in military circles. When less than 30 years of age he commanded the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. After the battle of Antietam he become prostrated and enfeebled by typhoid fever, the dread disease which, during our recent war with Spain, has carried to the grave so many gallant American heroes. On account of physical disability he resigned, and his resignation was accepted. This was immediately before the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. When it became known that the battle was to take place he asked to be restored to command, in spite of the fact that he was yet weak from his severe illness. But it was too late; he was out of the service. Then he applied to General Tyler, who commanded his brigade, for a place as volunteer aid on his staff. The surgeon objected most vociferously.

"If Colonel Quay goes into battle," was the surgeon's decree, "he will die as a fool dies."

"I would rather die like a fool than live like a coward," was the response of Colonel Quay.

He went upon the staff. That battle was among the bloodiest of the whole war. For his valor the United States government awarded him a medal of honor, a tribute accorded to only a handful of the hundreds of thousands of gallant men who wore the blue. General Tyler, the brigade commander, in his report of the battle, said: "Colonel M. S. Quay, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, was upon my staff as volunteer aide-de-camp, and to him I am greatly indebted. Notwithstanding his enfeebled health, he was in the saddle early and late, ever prompt and efficient, and especially so during the engagement."

Surely it was not a sin to have held that office!

DID THEY WEAR THE BLUE?

By the way, how many of his detractors, now traversing the state, denouncing Senator Quay, were themselves wearers of the blue? Surely not one. In these days, while we honor the heroes of Manila and Santiago, do not let us forget those other heroes who, in 1861-65, by their intrepidity and sacrifices, re-established the great nation and made it possible to win the magnificent battles of 1898.

Subsequently he held the important office of secretary of the commonwealth, serving under those other two heroes of the civil war, Governors Hartranft and Hoyt. Finally, in 1885, he concluded to run for state treasurer, an elective office. He passed through an exciting campaign, in which vilification was the only weapon of his enemies, and was triumphantly elected. From this office he passed, in 1887, by resignation, to that still held by him—United States senator.

AN INSULT TO THE PEOPLE.

In electing him to the above, and other offices held by him, have the people always been wrong, as Senator Quay's maligners would have the public believe? Such a theory is an insult to the intelligence of the people themselves.

Shortly after Senator Quay entered the senate he was made chairman of the Republican national committee, and in that capacity he conducted the great campaign of 1888, which elected General Benjamin Harrison president of the United States. Who does not recall that memorable political battle? Surely the public do remember it, though Senator Quay's detractors would be mightily pleased if people would only forget this period in American history.

Grover Cleveland had served as president for four years, having been declared elected in 1884 over that prince of statesmen, James G. Blaine, by the vote of New York, though it was generally believed, and now generally conceded, that Mr. Blaine had carried New York, but had been counted out in that state, and therefore cheated out of the presidency. Upon the day the great campaign of 1888 opened Chairman Quay registered a vow that there should be no cheating that time, and that in the event of General Harrison's election he should be president. This is what he said:

"This is a Republican state. Blaine was elected. I do not propose that the Democrats shall steal New York from Harrison. The false registration must be stopped. The recount and the change of votes from Harrison to Cleveland must be prevented at all hazards. This must and shall be an honest election."

THE HISTORIC CAMPAIGN OF 1888.

And what a magnificent campaign it was, and how adroitly managed! In spite of the fact that the whole United States government, with its hundreds of thousands of officeholders, was in the hands of the Democrats, and Tammany Hall was then in the zenith of its power, Harrison was elected, having carried New York, though by a small majority. But the contest did not end with the close of the polls in New York. The Tammany machine, finding itself beaten, endeavored to repeat the work of 1884—count out the Republican candidate, and throughout that memorable night and until evening of the following day desperate tactics were resorted to in the effort to count Cleveland in. But Chairman Quay was ready for them, having prepared for just such an emergency. The great conspiracy of the Tammanyites was foiled, and General Harrison was duly declared elected president of the United States. There was no man in America more lauded then than Senator Quay. By universal accord he was declared the most masterful leader known to American politics. His successor as chairman, General J. S. Clarkson, said of him:

"He is the greatest political general that the first century of partisan politics has developed. The Republican party will never know, and it could never repay it if it did know, the services rendered to it in such a time of doubt and peril by Senator Quay."

A MAGNIFICENT TRIBUTE.

When he resigned the national chairmanship, a couple of years after the election, the committee paid him a glorious tribute, saying, among other things:

"In submitting to it [his resignation], with so much of reluctance and personal regret, we desire to express from our own knowledge of the facts of his pre-eminent service to the party, our sense of the deep obligation under which he has placed the Republican party and the cause of good government and patriotism in the United States. He undertook the leadership of a doubtful contest at a time when the Republican party was disheartened and the Democratic party confident in the power of supreme control in the government of the nation, and when the odds of the contest were against our party, and by his matchless power, his unequaled skill in resources, and his genius to command victory, won for his party an unprecedented victory in the face of expected defeat. In the great contest of 1888, in the months of severe effort then, and in the years of personal association with him since, we have learned to know the nobility of the man, and we desire in this conspicuous manner to place on public record, for the present and for the future, as an enduring answer to the partisan assaults of the defeated enemy, our testimony in appreciation of his public services and his personal worth."

How different this from the vilification and abuse now heaped upon him by the irresponsible band of guerillas now tramping up and down the state, who, though claiming to be Republicans, have made an alliance with that Democracy which Senator Quay drove out of power in 1883!

MONEY IN POLITICS.

In the campaign of 1888 a considerable sum of money was spent by the Republican national committee, as there always is in presidential elections; something over $1,000,000 it was in that contest. The amount named, for purposes of organization and education, passed through the hands of Chairman Quay, of the national committee. This sum was raised by a sub-committee, known as the advisory committee, of which John Wanamaker was chairman. And now the Hon. John Wanamaker is traversing the state, denouncing Senator Quay for the "use of money in politics." Is it a sinful act to "use" money in politics, and a saintly act to raise that selfsame money? What a beautiful distinction this is! Surely, "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

For his share in the memorable campaign of 1888 Mr. Quay was maligned by every Democratic newspaper in America, and in due time the jackals and coyotes of his own party, jealous of his position and influence, took up the cry, and they are still at his heels.

HOW BASE IS INGRATITUDE!

For his share in the 1888 campaign Mr. Wanamaker was made postmaster general, as a personal concession to Senator Quay and his colleagues of the national committee, who presented only this one request to the president-elect. And Mr. Wanamaker had no sooner taken his seat at the cabinet table than he began to establish his own machine in Pennsylvania, antagonistic to the plans and purposes of him by whom he was called from the seclusion of merchandizing to public life.

And still moralists write of gratitude and poets sing of it!

What of Senator Quay's services in the senate? No Pennsylvanian who has occupied a seat in that distinguished body has ever done so much for his native state as Senator Quay.

He is not a handsome man. He would not take first prize at a beauty show. One of his eyes is a little too much out of plumb for that. Nor would he wake the echoes if called upon to address an audience filling the Coliseum of Rome, or the Madison Square Garden of New York city. It is probable he would not be a success as an itinerant stumper, striding up and down the state, heaping abuse upon his enemies. No; he hasn't the voice or the lung power for that. Like the greatest Democratic statesman of the last half of the Nineteenth century, Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Quay's voice is soft and reaches scarcely above a whisper; consequently he has rarely occupied the floor of the senate during the 11 years he has been there.

MEN WHO TALK AND MEN WHO ACT.

The fact is, the "great orator" period in American legislation has passed away, never to return, it is to be hoped. The talking men in the present senate are those who have the least influence. No one ever listens to them any more. The writer of this homely sketch was an officer of the United States senate for several years. During this period he listened to one speech only—the brilliant philippic delivered by President Pro Tem Ingalls when he left the president's chair to excoriate Senator Voorhees, of Indiana. Upon every other occasion the writer of this sketch immediately left the senate chamber whenever a senator arose to make a set speech, and pretty much everyone else did the same thing, including the speaker's colleagues.

While the "orator" was talking to empty benches the silent, working senator was busy in the committee room or cloak room, planning, scheming and arguing with his fellow members to secure legislation for the benefit of his constituents. In this latter phase of legislation, the all important one at the close of the Nineteenth century, Senator Quay was an adept. No one will ever know the full measure of his extraordinary services in behalf of the industries of Pennsylvania. Surely these things have not so soon passed out of the minds of the people of Pennsylvania. The roving band of verbose "orators" now at large in the commonwealth, endeavoring to poison the minds of the people, would be pleased to have them forget these things.

A MEMORABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

His first memorable achievement was in securing the passage, in 1890, of the McKinley tariff bill. It had been hung up in the senate all summer, the Democratic opposition preventing its coming to a vote. Only a politician like Senator Quay could have effected the arrangement whereby action was expedited and an early vote taken, when, of course, the bill passed. This measure was of inestimable advantage to the immense and diversified interests of Pennsylvania.

HIS SKILL AND ADROITNESS.

This is what the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, one of the most conspicuous trades organs in the United States, said in reference to Senator Quay's connection with the McKinley bill:

"Both in the senate and in the committee of conference Senator Quay's assistance was invaluable in securing the adoption of the rates of duty which were embraced in the McKinley bill as it passed the house. His effort to secure the retention of the original McKinley rates were in the main successful. But this was not the only service Senator Quay rendered to the industries of his state and the country in connection with the McKinley tariff bill. The bill was jeopardized in the senate by the federal elections bill of that year, the so-called 'force bill,' which Republican senators were determined to pass, and which Democratic senators, who were in the minority, were determined to defeat by obstructive tactics, or, in other words, by talking the bill to death. If this scheme of the Democrats had been carried out, they would not only have succeeded in defeating the 'force bill,' but they would also have prevented the passage of the McKinley tariff bill through the senate, as the time consumed in killing the 'force bill' would have prevented the consideration of the McKinley bill. Senator Quay had the skill and adroitness to rescue the McKinley bill from this serious dilemma by securing the adoption of an order of business which gave it the right of way over the 'force bill.' Thenceforward the McKinley bill had plain sailing in the senate."

It was chiefly the passage of this measure that gave us our magnificent president, whose name it bore, and who was the original author of it.

Again, in 1894, when the Democratic Wilson tariff bill was before congress, Senator Quay displayed his great generalship in legislation, and his devotion to the cause of protection as understood and practiced in Pennsylvania. Upon this occasion he found voice enough to talk. Indeed, he threatened to talk the Wilson bill to death unless the interests of Pennsylvania received better treatment in the measure; and in furtherance of this threat he delivered his famous obstructive speech, occupying 12 days in April, May and June, with the promise of more before the bill should come to a vote. He succeeded even beyond his expectations. This is what The Manufacturer, another prominent trades journal, had to say relative to Senator Quay's services at this time:

DEFENDING PENNSYLVANIA'S INTERESTS.

"Whatever may be the faults or the deficiencies of Senator Quay, the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and the country will not soon forget beyond dispute that to his resolute and long continued exertions is due the fact that the Wilson tariff is not more unfriendly to domestic industry. Some of the most important schedules, affecting great Pennsylvania industries, were so modified under the compulsion of Senator Quay as to be deprived of their murderous qualities. The manufacturers and the workingmen in Pennsylvania are better off to the extent of many millions of dollars because of his faithfulness, and now, when he is assailed upon every side, it is but just that an acknowledgment should be made of the value of his services and of the skill and fortitude shown by him in defending the principles of his party and the welfare of his constituents. The contest for higher tariff protection is not yet ended. It will be renewed during Mr. Quay's term as senator, and his services will be again in demand for the defense of home industry from the assaults of foreign capital and European cheap labor."

Strange, isn't it, that the new allies of the Democracy, the so-called "Reformers," now roaming the state, make no mention of Mr. Quay's splendid services in behalf of tariff legislation, so vitally important to every Pennsylvanian? How different their coarse words of malignant vilification and abuse from this splendid tribute from one of the best known men in Pennsylvania, Mr. James M. Swank, editor of the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel association:

THE PEOPLE SHOULD BE GRATEFUL.

"Kelley and Randall are dead, but Senator Quay, who so valiantly took up the battle for the industries of his native state when the strength of these giants failed them, is still living, and as senator for four more years he will still have these industries in his keeping. It would seem that common, everyday gratitude should now lead the manufacturers of Pennsylvania to manfully stand by the man who has so faithfully stood by them."

Senator Quay's senatorial labors in behalf of Pennsylvania's interests have been noteworthy in other directions than that of tariff legislation, particularly in the matter of internal improvements. He secured a federal appropriation of several millions of dollars, which rescued the Monongahela river from private control, whereby the vast industries of Pittsburg and western Pennsylvania were given a free and adequate outlet to the sea, through that, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Even greater benefits have accrued to the commerce of Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania by the gigantic scheme, for which he has secured con-

Continued on eighth page.

A GLIMPSE OF DREYFUS.

PITIFUL LIFE'S ROUTINE OF THE PRISONER ON DEVIL'S ISLAND.

Narrative of the Cook on Board the Dutch Ship Andalusia, Which Recently Visited the French Penal Colony—Appearance of the Prisoner—Aged Rapidly.

Our ship, the Netherland steamship Andalusia, was anchored off Devil's Island recently after a visit to Cayenne, when we were hailed from shore. At the same time a small boat put off, manned by soldiers. They came alongside to ask the captain for the loan of a cook while the Andalusia was waiting for freight. The cook of the little garrison had broken his arm, they said, and our cook was to teach one of their men, so that he might be able to attend to the kitchen until another was sent by the commander.

The captain sent me to the island, and while busy in the little kitchen instructing a soldier in the mysteries of broiling lamb chops and cooking pork I had plenty of opportunity to question Captain Dreyfus' guards. The men, who had at first seemed disinclined to speak, became loquacious after awhile. "He" was not so ill-treated as those in the world seemed to think; "he" is not confined; "he" can go everywhere on the island. Of course, two men are always at his heels. "He" gets up between 6 and 7 in the morning, and his first breakfast consists of a cup of chocolate. If the weather is good "he" goes for a walk soon afterward and winds up his promenade by a bath.

"But are you not afraid he might swim away or commit suicide?" I asked.

"Not at all," said the soldiers, "for a rope is fastened to both his wrists, and the ends of the rope are in the hands of the guard. After the bath he takes his second breakfast—butter, bread, ham or eggs and a bottle of beer. Then he goes in for study. He reads and writes for several hours."

"What kind of books has he got?" The soldiers looked at each other. After awhile one of them said:

"He is only allowed to read technical works, but he can write whatever he pleases. He is now writing an account of his life."

"Must he show you what he writes?"

"No; we read only the letters he desires to have forwarded. These are sent to the commander at Cayenne,"

"And does the commander send them off as received?"

"No, they are copied and the originals are retained at Cayenne."

"What does he do besides reading and writing?"

"Two weeks ago we received permission from the commander to play cards with the prisoner, and he has become an inveterate gambler since. After dinner—he has always soup, a roast and dessert—about 2 o'clock in the afternoon we always play baccarat together."

"What are the stakes?"

The soldier laughed. "He has not got a sou and there are not probably three francs on the whole island. We play for shells. The prisoner gets his supper at 6 in the evening—roast, or ham and a bottle of beer. Soon afterward he goes to bed. He is not allowed to have a light, you know. Only the guard on the door keeps up a wood fire. He says the hours from 7 to 10 are his worst. He cannot go to sleep before 10 o'clock and the guard is not allowed to answer any questions he may put. In the day time we may talk to him, but only on the most trifling subjects, the weather, his health, etc. Our own country is not to be mentioned."

"Is he allowed to smoke?"

"No; that is, I think he is not, for the commander does not furnish him tobacco."

"May I leave some cigars for him?"

The soldier did not answer. I emptied my tobacco pouch and my cigar case on the table. I hope he got what I left for him.

As I was about to return to my ship I saw a man, followed by two soldiers, approaching the strand. Dreyfus! He seemed to have heard of my presence and measured me with questioning looks. His lips moved, but he did not speak. He is a middle-sized man, cadaverous and of a yellow complexion. His eyes are deep in their sockets; he walks with a stoop and his forehead is furrowed. He is growing old rapidly, no doubt.

Dreyfus whispered with his guard and, when the latter had nodded assent, walked up to me and shook me by the hand. "Bring my good wishes to the wide world," he said, in a voice quivering with emotion. Then he walked slowly toward his hut, where he remained standing at the door, waving his hand as my boat dashed into the billows. Half an hour later we were on our way home.—Karl Weinheber, Cook of the Netherlands Steamship Andalusia, in Kuche und Keller.

On the Parana and other South American rivers it is no unusual thing for a steamer to run on to a sandbank and be obliged to wait for several days—sometimes a week—for a heavy rain to float it again.

WARNED BY RATS.

Seamen Think It Prudent to Desert Ship When the Rodents Do.

Seven or eight years ago a schooner which had no name was deserted by rats while she lay in Milwaukee. Two of her crew quit immediately. The remaining two stayed on the craft. This schooner was blown ashore at Silver Creek, Lake Erie. The two men were taken off by a life-saving crew.

A more recent case of this kind was that of the steamer Idaho, which went down off Long Point, Lake Erie, last November. This boat put out of Buffalo just ahead of the hardest blow of last season. Once she was regarded as the finest passenger boat on the lakes. On this, her last trip, she was buffeted about for several hours. She pounded by Long Point, eighty miles northwest of Buffalo, and then her captain ordered her brought about that she might run under Long Point for shelter. The rush of waves was too much for her. She was caught in the roll of the sea and she gradually filled and sank. Of her crew of twenty-one men, nineteen were drowned. The first mate and a seaman named Gill climbed into the rigging, where they remained thirty-six hours. They were finally taken off by the steamer Mariposa.

It was learned shortly after the wreck that just before the vessel left her moorings, a swarm of rats crawled over the hawsers to the wharf. This was known to part of the crew and four men deserted at the last moment. Their places were filled by two vagabonds who were lounging along the docks. When the old sloop was well out of port and beating hard, the old steward, who was the oldest of his class on the lakes, learned that the rats had left the ship the hour of her departure. He raved because the fact had been kept from him. When the boat began to roll and plunge and the great waves broke over her, old Laly, the steward, got down on his knees and prayed. He was the first to be washed overboard.

The captain of a sailing vessel was asked recently why he and other lakemen placed so much confidence in the movements of rats.

"Because it has been shown that rats are an unfailing sign," he said. "It has been proved a hundred times. There are a whole lot of things in this world that we don't know anything about. Why isn't it sensible to believe that God designated rats as messengers to warn navigators of danger? Rats live in the very fibres of a ship. They see what we can't see. When the timbers are hollowed and the seams open, these little animals know that the ship is unsafe and they desert it. Knowledge of some kind was probably settled on them by one of the powers of which we know absolutely nothing."

An Acquired Habit.

It is a matter of general knowledge that the mountain parrot of New Zealand, the kea, has acquired the very destructive habit of piercing the backs of sheep with its sharp beak in order to feed on the kidney fat of the very unfortunate animals attacked. It was at one time believed that the birds had learned this habit from procuring fatty particles from the skins of sheep which had been slaughtered; but now a more likely solution of the problem has been suggested by a correspondent of the Zoologist. This gentleman, who writes from Melbourne, tells us that in the hilly districts of the middle island of New Zealand there grows in great quantity a white lichen which bears a strong resemblance to sheep's wool. Beneath this lichen are to be found small white fatty substances, which some suppose to be the seeds of the plant, and others describe as maggots which infest it; but whatever they be, they form a favorite food of the kea. It is suggested that the bird, misled by the resemblance of the sheep's wool, digs down into the flesh in the hope of finding this white substance of which it is so fond, and that in this way the new habit has been originated. In the first place, probably the birds are misled by mistaking dead sheep for masses of the lichen under which they had been accustomed to find their favorite food.—Chambers's Journal.

Kirmess.

In some portions of Germany the kirmess, or church mass, formerly danced in honor of the dedication of a church, is now observed with the special character of a harvest home. It marks the close of the year's labor and is celebrated by three days of music, feasting and dancing with partners chosen or allotted, according to degree of comliness, at the preceding May festival.

In south Germany the end of the harvest is marked by the sickle feast. The last sheaf is carried in triumph to the barn and placed on the floor, while the younger couples dance around it. One half of it is then decked with ribbons and hung aloft while the other half is burned. Its ashes are treasured as a remedy for rheumatism and are sometimes used in making amulets or charms. The peasants leave for Wodan, or "the old one," a few ears of corn and a small number of apples, it being considered unlucky to strip either field or tree entirely bare.—Lippincott's.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 2.

Lesson Text: "Reformation Under Asa," II Chronicles xiv., 2-12—Golden Text: II Chronicles xiv., 11—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

2. "And Asa did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God." Last quarter was spent chiefly with the prophets Elijah and Elisha, men of God, and now we are to have several lessons on kings who were men of God. Asa was the third king of Judah after the kingdom was divided at the death of Solomon, and the first to do right in the sight of the Lord. This statement is made concerning seven other kings of Judah, but not once concerning any of the kings of the ten tribes. The throne was called the throne of the Lord, or the throne of the kingdom of the Lord over Israel, and the king was said to be king for the Lord his God (I Chron. xxix., 23; xxviii., 5; II Chron., ix., 8).

3. "He took away the altars of the strange gods." Although the law of God said, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me" (Ex. xx., 3), yet Solomon introduced many strange gods to please his wives, and both Rehoboam and Abijah continued the idol worship. It is difficult to go against the customs of your father and grandfather, but Asa feared God rather than man and was determined to do right before Him.

4. "And commanded Judah to seek the Lord God of their fathers." In verses 3 and 4 of the next chapter we read that Israel had been for a long season without the true God, and without a teaching priest, and without law, but when they turned to the Lord and sought Him He was found of them. In verses 12 and 15 we read that they sought Him with all their heart and soul, even with their whole desire, and He gave them rest round about. The Lord takes heed to our hearts rather than our words, and will fulfill the the desire of them that fear Him.

5. "The kingdom was quiet before him." Verse 1 says, "In his days the land was quiet ten years." Quietness is one of the great gifts of God which shall yet be fully enjoyed not only by all Israel but by all the world, when "the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect (or service) of righteousness shall be quietness and assurance forever" (Isa. xxxii., 17). In quietness and in confidence is strength, and the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is in the sight of God of great price (Isa. xxx., 15; I Pet. iii., 4).

6. "The land had rest, because the Lord had given him rest." In Joshua xxiii., 1, it is written that the Lord had given rest unto Israel from all their enemies. In I Chron. xxii., 9, the Lord had told David that his son Solomon (peaceable) would be a man of rest and that Israel would enjoy peace and quietness in his days. Lamech said concerning his son, "This shall comfort us concerning our work," and so he called him Noah—i. e., rest or comfort. The earliest rest is that of Gen. ii., 3, which was broken by the devil doubting God's word and God's love, and thus he still seeks to break all rest.

7. "Because we have sought the Lord our God He hath given us rest on every side." When Solomon was about to build the temple, he said to Hiram, "The Lord my God hath given me rest on every side, so that there is neither adversary nor evil occurrent" (I Kings v., 4). The rest of the kingdom that is coming will be glorious (Isa. xi., 10), or, as in the margin, glory. Even now He says, "Come unto Me, and I will give you rest," and "When He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?" (Math. xi., 28; Job vxxiv., 29.) When, even in our ordinary daily affairs, we allow the government to be upon His shoulder and the peace of God to rule (Isa. ix., 7; Col. iii., 15), we will have a glorious foretaste of the rest of the kingdom. Some say that they seek Him yet do not seem to find Him as their rest, but it must be that they do not seek Him with the whole heart (Jer. xxix., 13).

8-10. The adversary will not allow us to rest if he can help it, so here we have over a million of Ethiopians gathered against Asa in battle, and he has but little over half as many with which to meet them. Wars will not wholly cease from the earth until the devil is cast into the lake of fire at the end of the thousand years (Rev. xx., 7-10), for, while the millennium will be a time of peace, it will end with a great war. Israel had no reason to fear her enemies, however numerous, for the promise of God was that one should chase a thousand and two put 10,000 to flight. The deliverance from Egypt and the conquest of the Canaanites, with the many deliverances and victories in the days of the Judges and in the time of David, would strengthen the hands of any one who feared God. David could say, "I will not be afraid of tens of thousands of people that have set themselves against me round about." "Though a host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear" (Ps. iii., 6; xxvii., 3: xlvi., 1, 2).

11. "And Asa cried unto the Lord his God and said, Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many or with them that have no power." Jonathan said to his armor bearer, "It may be that the Lord will work for us, for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few" (I Sam. xiv., 6). The greatest hindrance to the Lord's work is generally our fancied strength or wisdom, and there is no proverb much more unscriptural than this, that God helps those who help themselves. In the matter of salvation it is only the lost and helpless and ungodly for whom it is provided, and it has been provided wholly by our Lord Jesus Christ and is given freely to every penitent sinner. In the daily life for God it is God who works all our works in us and for us (Isa. xxvi., 12). He delivers the needy, the poor also and him that hath no helper (Ps. lxxii., 12). When Gideon had only 32,000 men against an innumerable host, the Lord said to him, "The people that are with thee are too many, lest Israel vaunt themselves against me, saying, Mine own hand hath saved me" (Judg. vii., 2). God must be glorified in all things, and no flesh dare presume to glory in His presence (I Cor. i., 29, 31; Isa. ii., 11, 17, 22). If we are living in the name of the Lord and seeking only His glory, no man or demon can prevail against us or even touch us without God's permission.

12. "So the Lord smote the Ethiopians before Asa and before Judah." They were destroyed before the Lord and before His host (verse 13). Yet when the king of Israel came against Asa in the thirty-sixth year of his reign he forgot this great deliverance and relied on the king of Syria rather than upon God, and when rebuked for it he grew angry with the Lord's servant and put him in prison (chapter xvi.). So prone are we to forget God and to lean upon an arm of flesh instead of putting our whole trust in the Lord! Blessed are all they that thrust in Him (Ps. ii., 12).—Lesson Helper.

To Stamp Out Anarchy.

The governments of Europe may unite in an effort to stamp out anarchism.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

General Miller, now in command at San Francisco, will command the reinforcements ordered to Manila. Batteries A and B of the California artillery will go with the expedition. General Miller has made application to have the troops which accompany him armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

The Navy Department has ordered 400 sailors to be sent to Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila. The men will be sent from San Francisco on a merchant steamer.

The body of Captain Allyn Capron, of the First United States Artillery and father of the late Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the rough riders, was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. General Miles and other high officers of the army were present.

The Wyandotte, at League Island, and the Dorothea, at Norfolk, have been placed out of commission.

In consequence of the extortions practiced by merchants of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, the Navy Department will keep our warships away from that port.

John T. Williams, United States Consul at Sierra Leone, reports to the State Department that the Governor of the colony has offered a reward of $50 for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons who murdered the American missionaries in the Ronietta district of Sierra Leone, on May 3 and 8, 1898.

The State Department has been notified that Mr, Arthur Owen Humphreys Owen has been made an honorary attache of the British Embassy in Washington.

It is now expected that Mr. Hay will be installed as Secretary of State before the President's departure for the West in October.

Surgeon-General Sternberg issued a statement on the responsibility in the medical department of the army, in which he explained that he was not to blame for the troubles in the field and in camp.

The Haytian Government has notified our Government that it has decided to permit the establishment of a weather signal station at Mole St. Nicolas and perhaps elsewhere in Hayti.

Domestic.

Private Shuteman, Fourth Tennessee, was shot and killed at Knoxville, Tenn., by a member of the provost guard while trying to escape arrest. Shuteman had committed a petty offense. It cannot be ascertained who fired the shot.

Five men were injured on the new Government dam at Neville Island, near Corapolis, Penn., by the breaking of a large traveling crane. A huge block of stone fell forty-five feet among a group of workmen, but only five were hit.

Neil Donnellon, twenty-two years old, only son of a millionaire real estate dealer in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a senior at Yale, committed suicide in his home by shooting himself.

It has just been discovered by the authorities that a series of pugilistic bouts have been conducted among the convicts of the penitentiary, at Frankfort, Ky. These contests were conducted under the old administration under the Marquis of Queensbery rules.

F. G. Posch and George Rauber, window cleaners, were killed by falling from a breaking scaffold at the fourth story of a building in Jersey City, N. J.

Frederick E. Caswell, of New York, assistant purser on the Fall River line steamer Priscilla, was arrested at Newport, R. I., on a charge of stealing tickets. He confessed taking in all about $1000 worth of tickets.

St. Patrick's Church at Audenried, Penn., is slowly sinking into the coal mines, and will probably be abandoned.

Gerhard G. Classen, a salesman living in in New York City, committed suicide in Hoboken, N. J., by throwing himself in front of an incoming train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

A deal was consummated in St. Louis, Mo., whereby the Brown Tobacco Company's plant became the property of the American Tobacco Company. The price paid was $1,250,000.

A freight train was wrecked at a crossing near Lima, Ohio. Engineer John L. Popp, Fireman Alexander Woerner and Head Brakeman Patrick Moriarity, of Lima City, were on the engine and were killed. The locomotive went into the ditch and the men were buried under it. A number of cars piled up on the engine.

Louis B. La Franier, a locomotive engineer who was hunting for work, climbed into a car at Solitt, Ill., to return to Chicago. Three tramps lurking in the shadow of the car attacked him, and when he resisted shot him through the body and fled. He died from his wounds.

George Bowman, of Bridgeport, Conn., was murdered last winter near Dawson, in the Klondike, during a terrible snowstorm by a companion named Johnston, of Springfield, Mass.

George Scarborough, aged fifty, a farmer near Lambertville, N. J., fell from a peach tree a few days ago, breaking his neck and dying in a few minutes.

William Dauphine while attending a theatre in New Orleans, La., a few nights ago, got into a violent fit of laughing over the performance. The laughter passed into convulsions and Dauphine died in the foyer of the theatre before an ambulance could arrive. The doctor gave a certificate of death from heart disease.

The Philadelphia peace jubilee will be held on October 26 and 27.

General Merriam, commander of the Department of California, arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on the steamer Australia.

Chevalier M. Proskowitz, acting Chief Consul of Austria-Hungary at Chicago, was killed by falling under a car at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The sloop yacht Emily was struck and sunk by a squall in the Narrows, and of the five men who were on board two of them, Adolphus Cole and Gustave Morrean, both of Amesbury, Mass., were drowned.

The city of Tucson, Arizona, came near total destruction by fire a few days ago. Among the buildings destroyed were the old Padulvoich building, the Western Union and Wells Fargo offices, Katt's dry goods store, Odd Fellows' Hall, and many offices. The loss is $75,000.

Foreign.

Theodore Fontane, the German poet and author, is dead, in his seventy-ninth year.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has sent an autograph letter to the Czar urging the designation of Brussels as the meeting-place of the peace congress.

Colonel Picquart caused a sensation at his trial before the Paris Correctional Tribunal by declaring, in effect, that if he should be found dead in prison his life would not have been taken by his own hand.

The Rothschilds will loan Spain, it is reported, about $25,000,000 on the security of the Almaden quicksilver mines when the treaty of peace shall have been signed.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 21
Firsts	19	@	20
Thirds to seconds	15	@	18½
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	19
State Dairy tubs, extras	18	@	19
Imitation Creamery	13	@	17
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	13½
Low grades	11½	@	12
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	8	@	8½
Small	—	@	8
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	—	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	17½	@	18
Leghorn—Fancy	—	@	20
Western—Choice	—	@	17
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 62½	@	1 65
Medium, choice, 1897	—	@	1 20
Pea, choice, 1897	1 15	@	1 17½
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 80	@	1 85
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 40
Yellow eye	—	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 35	@	2 37½
Green peas, bags	80	@	82½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, prime, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Common sorts, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Seckel, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
Bartlett, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	5	@	8
Watermelons, ₱ 100	7 00	@	20 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	40	@	1 00
Plums, ₱ 8-lb basket	25	@	50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	10	@	12
Niagara, ₱ basket	8	@	10
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	16
Good to prime	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	16
Good to prime	10	@	11
Old odds	1	@	3½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	15
Chickens, Phila	12	@	18
Western, dry picked	10	@	12½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	11½	@	12
Ducks, Western	7	@	8
L. I., spring, ₱ lb	—	@	12½
Geese, Eastern, spring, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	62½	@	65
Clover mixed	—	@	45
Straw—Long rye	35	@	45
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 87½
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Onions, East. white, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	1 50	@	2 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	50	@	70
Beans, L. I., ₱ bag	50	@	1 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	90	@	1 00
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
Carrots, ₱ 100	—	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ 100	—	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ doz	20	@	40
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	25	@	75
Celery, ₱ doz	5	@	35
String beans, ₱ bag	40	@	60
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 75	@	3 85
Spring Patents	3 80	@	4 45
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	—
No. 2 Red	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	38
Oats—No. 2 White	27½	@	28
Track mixed	23	@	26½
Rye—Western	48½	@	53
Barley—Feeding	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	4.75c	@	4.80c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	9½	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 65
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 30	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 25	@	4 50
Country dressed	4	@	6¼

EVACUATING PORTO RICO.

The Island Will Be Cleared of Spain's Troops in Three Weeks.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By Cable).—The French steamer Chateau Lafitte from Havana took on board 200 sick soldiers and 200 engineers, and sailed Wednesday evening for Spain. The engineers marched to the wharf with a band playing and followed by great crowds. They were reviewed by Captain-General Macias and General Ortega, after which they embarked.

The Spanish steamer San Francisco arrived from Guantanamo with the Caimanera garrison. She was flying a yellow flag and was quarantined. She took on board a battalion of the Princess de Asturia's infantry, 800 strong, and sailed for Spain. The movement of the troops toward San Juan continues.

At the last meeting of the commission it was arranged to evacuate Aibonito, Barros and Barranquitas on Saturday and Guamani and Cayey on Sunday. The Spanish artillery from Aibonito is already here.

The Commissioners reported that two transports had sailed from Spain. Each of these ships is capable of carrying 2200 men. As the volunteers have disbanded, leaving not over 6000 men under arms, it is expected that all of the Spanish troops will be out of the island in three weeks. The artillerymen will go last.

There is said to be a hitch over the question whether the Spaniards shall take their guns with them.

CERVERA REACHES SPAIN.

The City of Rome at Santander—Crowd Cheers For the Admiral.

SANTANDER, Spain (By Cable).—The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, chartered by Admiral Cervera to transport to Spain the Spanish sailors captured at the battle of Santiago, who were recently released by the United States authorities, arrived here Wednesday from Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain Eulate, the former commander of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, and other officers landed. A crowd, believing Admiral Cervera was among the party, followed the officers and cheered for him.

Later Admiral Cervera came ashore and dispatched a telegram to the Queen Regent, after which he started on his way to the capital.

MANY MINERS ENTOMBED

Fatal Explosions of Coal Gas and Fire Damp Near Brownsville, Penn.

EIGHT MEET SUDDEN DEATH.

Six Scores in Peril—They Escaped, Injured and Nearly Choked by the Fire Damp—Walked Four Miles Underground to Safety—Wild Scenes at the Mouth of the Shaft—Loose Coal Causes Accident.

BROWNSVILLE, Penn. (Special).—Seventy men were entombed Friday in the Empire Mine of Snowden, Gould & Co., one fourth of a mile below town, as the result of an explosion of gas, followed by another explosion of fire damp. Of the number entombed, all escaped or were taken out by rescuing parties, except eight, who were killed outright, and three who were more or less hurt.

The list of the dead includes John Haiston, Salem Haiston, Robert Davidson, John Bennett, William Pritchard, Henry Hagar, John Cartwright and James Hall. The following were injured: George Baker, John Baker and Samuel McIntyre.

The explosion is said to have been caused by the loosening of a large block of coal which opened a pocket of gas. Immediately following the explosion of gas there was a second explosion of fire damp. There were seventy men at work in the mine at the time of the disaster.

When the mine was reached willing hands at once went to work. Everybody seemed to want to go into the mine. It was by sheer force that those in charge at the entry kept the crowd out. It was announced that there was a sufficient force of men inside to do rescue work, but a weary and painful wait of hours took place.

Just above the entrance to the mine there is an artificial plateau. From the edge of the plateau a good view of the track leading to the mine could be had. Here women stood wringing their hands in anguish and weeping. The hundreds of people realized that they stood at the entrance of living tombs.

It was several hours later that the tingle of the electric bell in the engine house announced that a train of coal cars was coming from within. The scene of the disaster is more than a mile from the entry. It took about ten minutes for the first load to reach the outside world.

When the little train of cars emerged, a shudder was visible in the crowd. First there came two cars loaded with coal. Then three cars in each of which there were two bodies. In one there were two brothers, side by side, John and Salem Haiston. In the others were Robert Davidson and John Bennett, William Pritchard and John Cartwright. James Hall was in the last car.

Wagons were in waiting, and the bodies were taken to undertaking establishments. When the bodies were brought up from the mines they presented a ghastly appearance. After the first lot of bodies had been brought out the excitement and anxiety grew more intense.

It was announced that many men had come out of the mine through an abandoned entry nearly three miles distant. This allayed the fears of many, and as fast as the men were accounted for to their friends and families rejoicings and congratulations followed,

Crushed Under Tons of Coal.

WILKESBARRE, Penn. (Special).—Three men lost their lives in No. 1 shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke Friday. Five men were engaged in driving a heading on a plane some distance away from the main gangway when there was a sudden rush of coal down the plane, which caught the men. John Shannon, John Jones and George Morgan, who were working at the front, were crushed, their bodies being covered by tons of rock and coal. The other two men escaped with slight injuries.

FATAL GRAIN DUST FLASH.

One Man Killed and Three Injured by a Sudden Explosion.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—One man was killed and three injured Friday afternoon by an explosion of grain dust in the works of the Eastern Distilling Company, in the Blissville section of Long Island City. The explosion shattered one of the big buildings, and the man killed was buried under it. The man killed was Patrick McCafferty, sixty years of age. The injured are James Moran, thirty-five years old, a miller of Blissville; R. Cobb, a weigher, of Blissville, and John Granbar, a miller of Greenpoint.

The explosion was one of those common in grain elevators. The accumulated dust, more explosive than gunpowder, took fire from some unexplained cause. Three sides of the building were blown out and the fourth so badly damaged that before the work of looking for the body could be taken up it had to be pulled down.

Moran and Granbar were standing near the building, and were burned by the flash of flame and struck by debris. Their injuries are not fatal.

The loss is in the neighborhood of $20,000.

Train Wreck in Wisconsin.

A train wreck occurred Friday night near White River, Wis. Harrison Fifiel was instantly killed, Walter Sharple fatally injured, and Tomas Jefferson and two tramps miraculously escaped injury. All five were riding in a box car from Mellen to Ashland. The train broke in two, and in going down grade the two ends came together. The box car in which the men were riding was in front of the back part of the train, and it was entirely demolished. Johnson, Fifield and Sharple were all laboring men residing at Eau Claire. Fifield had a wife and three children. The other two men are single.

Mr. Curzon Created a Baron.

The Hon. George N. Curzon, until recently Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office of Great Britain, who is to succeed the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India, has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

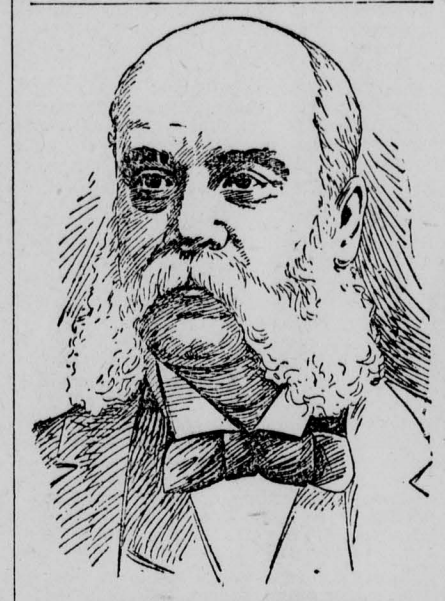
Many Insurance Companies Indicted.

Indictments were filed in the State Fiscal Court at Frankfort, Ky., against sixty-one leading fire insurance companies of the United States for conspiracy. Their offence consists in uniting in an agreement fixing rates.

GENERAL WOODFORD RESIGNS.

He Relinquishes His Diplomatic Post as Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Officers of the Administration admit that General Stewart L. Woodford has tendered his resignation as United States Minister to Spain, but are not able to give any reason for that action other than that General



GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Woodford practically relinquished his diplomatic post when he received his passports from the Madrid Government last April and has not been drawing any salary for more than two months. The tender of the resignation means, of course, that General Woodford will not return to Madrid when diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain are resumed.

General Woodford Explains.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—General Stewart L. Woodford said in reply to an inquiry about his resignation as Minister to Spain: "The statement printed that I have resigned as Minister to Spain is correct. With peace once made and the treaty signed, the work for which the President drafted me into the diplomatic service in June, 1897, will have been finished. I have held this place at pecuniary loss and to the neglect of my business. I was glad to do so as long as it seemed that I could render any public service which should overbalance my personal loss. But with the return of peace, which is now assured, I have felt free to resign."

MISS WINNIE DAVIS BURIED.

Her Body Laid Beside That of Her Father in the Cemetery at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va. (Special).—The funeral train bearing the body of Miss Winnie Davis arrived here Friday and was met at the station by Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, of which she was a member, and delegates from Picket Camp. Colonel Archer Anderson, J. Taylor Ellison, Colonel E. L. Hobson and Dr. George Ross and their wives received Mrs. Davis and those of her immediate party who were on the train.

The body was escorted to St. Paul's Church, where it lay in state under the care of the guard of honor. The church was not open to the public, but delegations from many organizations were admitted.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hartley Carmichael and the Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge. The public was not admitted to the church, but the big building was more than filled by representatives of organizations from all over the South and a great crowd filled the streets. The procession which accompanied the body to the cemetery was two hours in forming and extended practically from the church to Hollywood, more than two miles away.

The flags of the city were at half-mast and during the procession every church bell in the city was tolled. The procession was led by the Second Virginia Volunteers, just home from Jacksonville. Then came a long line of Confederate camps and Sons of Veterans, the bands playing funeral dirges. The hearse was drawn by four snow-white ponies, with bridle attendants, and in the rear, following as a special guard of honor, marched 100 veterans from the Confederate Soldiers' Home. The procession closed with a double line of carriages. Among the honorary pallbearers were Governor J. Hoge Tyler, ex-Governor C. T. O'Farrell, General John B. Gordon, General Fitzhugh Lee and General G. W. Custis Lee.

The crowd of spectators filled the amphitheatre formed by the hills surrounding the burial plot. The grave is near that of Jefferson Davis. It was lined with Confederate flags and the head floral piece was a Confederate flag of large size made of red, white and blue immortelles.

MUST LEAVE CUBA AT ONCE.

Further Delay in the Evacuation by Spain Will Not Be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—A very peremptory message of instruction has been sent to the Cuban Military Commission, and by them made the basis of a note to the Spanish Commissioners.

The authorities in Washington will not make public the terms of the note, but its general tenor is that the United States will not be satisified with any further delay in the evacuation of Cuba.

It is to the effect that the terms of the protocol called for the immediate evacuation of Cuba, and that Spanish sovereignty must be relinquished.

The American Commissioners have been informed that the evacuation of Cuba cannot be delayed.

Terrible Storms in Formosa.

Information has just reached Tacoma, Wash., that floods and typhoons wrought great devastation along the eastern and northern shores of Formosa a few weeks ago. Five thousand buildings were destroyed and 400 persons were killed or injured around Taipeh, Formosa's capital. In Taipeh prefecture alone 2073 houses were destroyed and 995 badly damaged, while 140 bodies and 160 injured persons were recovered among ruined buildings. Japanese officials have undertaken extensive relief work, though hampered by attacks of Formosan rebels. In some valleys buildings and crops were entirely swept away.

Spaniards Shoot Rioters.

Outrages by natives are reported from Barros and Arecibo, Porto Rico. At the latter place the Spanish troops fired on the rioters, killing four and wounding several others before order was restored.

A NEW POLICY IN CHINA.

The Emperor Introduces Western Civilization Into the Empire.

SLOTH OF CENTURIES SHAKEN.

Postal Service Established—People Free to Address the Throne—Public Funds to Be Accounted For—Emperor Confesses Failure of Oriental Civilization—Revolution Amazes the Natives.

PEKIN, China (By Cable).—A remarkable series of imperial edicts has been published during the last few days. The edicts have startled the officials, while making a favorable impression on the old foreign residents, who are usually sceptical as to the practical value of such orders.

The Emperor has addressed to the people a long explanation of his new policy, declaring that in many respects Western civilization is superior to the existing order in his dominion, and announcing his intention to adopt its good features and discard the bad ones.

The most radical edict establishes a postal service throughout the empire. In it the Emperor asks the people to co-operate with him in making the newly established system a success, assuring them that they will thus aid in strengthening the resources of the empire.

A fresh edict followed extending practically to everybody the right to memorialize the Throne, a privilege heretofore restricted to certain classes.

The latest edict commands that monthly accounts be rendered to the Government of the public receipts and expenditures everywhere, and that these accounts be published.

The Emperor directs that the edicts be posted throughout the country, in order that the people may see what endeavors to promote their welfare he is making.

China Heeds Britain's Protest.

LONDON (By Cable).—As a result of the British protests the Tsung-Li-Yamen (Chinese foreign office) has authorized the conclusion of the Niu-Chwang Railway loan with a British syndicate. There is no doubt that the edicts of the Chinese Emperor, in connection with this grant, mean a severe defeat for Russia, and the supremacy of British policy and ideas.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY OF LUNATIC SON.

Kills Father and Brother and Then Himself on His Mother's Grave.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va. (Special).—Ward Woolfe killed his father, W. W. Woolfe, and brother, Quill Woolfe, at their home Monday afternoon and then committed suicide. Young Woolfe went out hunting in the morning, and on returning to the house called his father outside and asked him if he was to be treated decently. His father bade his son come in the house. Ward went into the house and called for his brother Quill, and as Quill appeared Ward reached for his shotgun and fired the contents into his body, killing him instantly.

Ward then turned on his father with his revolver and fired one shot. Ward then left the house and started across the fields. Meanwhile his older brother, J. H. Woolfe, came to the house, attracted by the shots, and on tracking Ward found him in the cemetery, lying across his mother's grave, with a bullet in his head.

His mother died about a year ago, and since that time the young man has been mentally unbalanced. He was confined in the asylum at Weston last spring for about a month, but got better and was released.

TO INCREASE THE NAVY.

Secretary Long Will Ask Congress For 10,000 More Sailors.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Long has decided to request Congress to increase the navy to 20,000 men and 2500 boys. The present force is about 10,000.

This increase is not as great as is desired by the officers, who believe that the total force should not be less than 35,000, in order that it may not be necessary to depend upon volunteer sailors in the event of war.

They recognize the worth of the volunteers, but claim that better discipline can be preserved among regularly enlisted men, and that the vessels give better service when manned by regulars.

Representative Boutelle, of Maine, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, favors an increase in the naval force and will push the necessary legislation.

More Troops For Manila.

In view of advices received from Major-General Otis in regard to the situation in the Philippine Islands, the Administration has ordered reinforcements to Manila to the number of from 5000 to 6000. The troops going to Manila are the Fifty-first Iowa, the Twentieth Kansas, the First Tennessee and the First Washington regiments; a detachment of the Second Oregon, four companies of the Twenty-third Infantry and recruits for the Pennsylvania and volunteers from the Dakotas and California. All these troops are now encamped at the Presidio in San Francisco.

Senator Faulkner a Commissioner.

Senator C. J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, has been appointed by President McKinley, at Washington, to the place on the joint commission to settle disputed questions between the United States and Canada made vacant by the retirement of Senator Gray when he was transferred to the Paris Peace Commission. The tender of the position was made by the President Monday in a personal interview with Senator Faulkner, and was accepted by the latter.

Poison in Aguinaldo's Soup.

An attempt was made a few days ago to poison Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines. A steward saw a Spanish prisoner who had been allowed his freedom make a movement which appeared like tampering with a bowl of soup intended for Aguinaldo, whereupon the steward tasted a spoonful of the soup and fell dead.

Spain's Armies Recalled.

The Spanish Minister of War, General Correa, has issued instructions for the return of the Spanish troops in the West Indies. The sick are to leave first, and the archives, especially those relating to the war, will be brought to Spain with the arms, ammunition, flags, and the material stored in Cuba and Porto Rico.

CYCLING NOTES.

Unpaced distance racing seems to be returning to favor abroad.

It is estimated that about 2,000,000 bicycles have been made in Europe and America so far.

There are 4610 wheelmen who pay taxes on wheels in Milwaukee, and the assessed valuation as fixed by the assessors is $76,019.

Toddlers between the ages of four and eight, abroad on tiny wheels of special construction, are becoming so numerous that they almost cease to attract attention.

Cycle dealers believe the high gears, generally adopted the past season, will be continued. Gears at about eighty inches have proved satisfactory, and the makers are preparing to furnish along that line.

Some insurance companies give preference to wheelmen taking out accident insurance if they ride chainless wheels. They say that the chain is responsible for many accidents on the road and in cleaning wheels.

A veteran rider gives this advice to the novice: "Don't keep looking around when riding unless there is a clear road ahead, and a sudden swerve of the machine cannot possibly do any harm. The practice is the cause of many accidents."

The value of bicycles exported from the United States to foreign countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, was $6,846,529. Great Britain and Germany were the largest customers, taking $1,852,166 and $1,724,404 worth respectively.

When a handle-bar or other tubing breaks and another cannot be immediately secured to replace it take a piece of wood, hard wood is preferable, whittle it to fit inside of the tubing, making it snug, and it will hold until a permanent repair or replacement can be made.

When purchasing, remember that simplicity with strength is the first law in cycle construction. Overhaul your bicycle occasionally to see that everything is all right. You will find it is time well expended. Don't buy a cheap wrench. It may break at a very inopportune moment.

"To brighten the enamel, wash with a large, soft linen cloth, and lukewarm water, dry thoroughly with a soft cloth, and afterward polish with a solution of beeswax in spirits of turpentine, but never use a brush, hot water and soap, as they injure the enamel," says an old-time agent.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Brooklyn team is badly crippled.

McGraw is talked of as next year's captain-manager of the Washingtons.

Fertsch, Sparks, Viau and Wilhelm were the winning pitchers of the Atlantic League.

President Pulliam says no changes will be made in the present Louisville team for next season.

Everett, of Chicago, was the first player to make 150 hits this season. He was also first to the 100 mark.

The Cincinnatis were in first place ninety-eight days. That's a record that will not be broken for many a year.

Of the veteran League pitchers Young, Nichols and Breitenstein are given credit for doing the most consistent work.

According to Catcher Wilson, it is not the swift throwers who are hard to hold, but those using the side-arm motion.

Catcher Crisham, who did such good work for the Providence Club, will not rejoin the Brooklyns until next spring.

Hamilton, of Boston, was laid off longer this season on account of injuries than any other League player. He was out for 38 straight games.

Of the 129 runs scored in the series between the Philadelphias and Chicagos the first-named players got 66. Only thirteen games were played, the Philadelphias winning seven.

The scheme to admit soldiers to the ball games free is spreading all over the country. The club owners can well afford to show this courtesy to the heroes of Santiago and Porto Rico.

The League magnates are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the present season is too long. Some are in favor of beginning next year's championship schedule on May 1 and ending it on October 1.

E. H. Cunningham, Manager of the Norfolk Baseball Club, and W. D. Bradley, President of the Richmond Club, have withdrawn their clubs from the Atlantic League, and reorganized the Virginia State League of Baseball Clubs. The League will consist of six clubs.

While the Clevelands defeated the Washingtons in twelve of the fourteen games played between the two teams, Tebeau's players had no easy time with the Senators, as the Western men won all but one of the twelve games by four or less runs. All told, the Clevelands scored 84 and the Washingtons 54.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The South has 491 cotton mills.

Austria made 70,000 bicycles in 1897.

Lockport (N. Y.) coremakers organized.

Washington's hop pickers include Indians.

A home for barkeepers is to be established at Waukesha, Wis.

Ironworkers' helpers at Cleveland get from $1.50 to $1.75 a day.

Germany has to-day 403 beet sugar factories, of which Prussia alone has 312.

Springfield (Mass.) carpenters struck for the discharge of a non-union foreman.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has now nearly 550 lodges, with a membership of over 27,000.

Cleveland bookbinders have established a shorter workday fund. Each man contributes three per cent. of his wages.

The International Association of Factory Inspectors declares that a national law should be passed in regard to the employment of children.

The cartmen who haul sand to Rome for builders work nineteen hours a day for thirty-five cents, and sleep in the stables with their mules.

The United Garment Workers now have sixty local unions in the United States and Canada, twenty-seven being in New York State and eleven in New York City.

Organized labor in Waco, Texas, has secured the insertion of a clause by the City Council that in future all contracts let by the city shall be done by union labor.

Keystone Machinists' Lodge 296, of New Brighton, Penn., has a committee whose duty it is to keep the eight-hour bill constantly before the memory of the Pennsylvania Senators.

In accordance with the recent referendum vote of the International Typographical Union all electrotypers and stereotypers in cities where no local unions of those crafts exist must withdraw from the typographical unions and deposit their membership cards with the nearest unions of their respective crafts.

GOVERNOR PINGREE RENOMINATED.

Michigan Republicans Endorse President McKinley's Conduct of the War.

DETROIT, Mich. (Special).—Governor Pingree was unanimously renominated by acclamation Wednesday afternoon by the Republican State Convention. His reform ideas and efforts toward regulating alleged inequalities of taxes were heartily commended in the platform adopted, and many members of his party who have heretofore

GOVERNOR H. S. PINGREE, OF MICHIGAN.

not been in accord with the Governor joined in the cheering when he appeared and made a characteristic speech of acceptance.

The full ticket nominated is as follows: Governor, Hazen S. Pingree, of Detroit; Lieutenant-Governor, O. W. Robinson, of Houghton; Secretary of State, J. S. Stearns, of Ludington; Auditor General, Roscoe D. Dix, of Berrien Springs; Attorney-General, Horace M. Oren, of Saulte Ste. Marie; Treasurer, George Steel, of St. Johns; Commissioner of the Land Office, William A. French, of Presque Isle.

The platform adopted endorses the National Administration, compliments President McKinley on the conduct of the war, and stands for the existing gold standard.

HAMLIN GARLAND IN ALASKA.

Novelist Has a Distressing Experience on the Spokane Trail.

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special).—Hamlin Garland, the novelist, has reached Pine Creek, the newest gold camp in Alaska, after a narrow escape from death by starvation on the terrible Spokane route. He has been

HAMLIN GARLAND.

months on a thousand-mile journey, and owes his life to good luck rather than to anything else.

Mr. Garland started for Dawson from Ashcroft, expecting to make a hurried trip into the interior. With every mile that he put between himself and Ashcroft the trail grew worse, until at last it faded suddenly from view. For days Garland's party wandered on through swamps and timberland short of rations until they stumbled into a Hudson Bay post.

They replenished their outfits and started again for the Stickeen. The distance was misrepresented, and their food began to get scarce, while the end of the journey seemed no nearer. At last they reached the Glenora, very much exhausted. From there Garland took a steamer to the Pine Creek country.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS MEET.

They Nominate a State Ticket and Fail to Endorse Chicago Platform.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (Special).—The Connecticut Democratic Convention on Wednesday adopted this resolution on the money question:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Connecticut is now, as it has been, in favor of bimetallism as enunciated by Jefferson, affording as it does the most stable standard of value, and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to monometallism of any kind."

The Administration is denounced in the platform for its conduct of the war.

This ticket was nominated: For Governor, Daniel Nash Morgan, of Bridgeport; Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel Bassett, of New Britain; State Secretary, Joseph T. Fanning, of Norwich; Treasurer, Asa M. Ross, of Thompson; Comptroller, Edward S. Roberts, of Canaan; Attorney-General, Levi N. Blydenburg, of New Haven.

The plank on the money question was adopted after a five-hour debate upon the report of the Committee on Resolutions. This report originally presented endorsed the Chicago platform in full, but the resolution printed above was adopted in place of it.

Colonel Picquart to be Tried.

The prosecution of Colonel Picquart, one of the leading figures in the Dreyfus case, on charges of forgery and using forged documents was ordered by the French Minister of War.

Powers to Suppress Anarchy.

It is asserted in Rome, Italy, that the European Powers will hold a conference in October to concert measures for the suppression of Anarchism.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Grant Wallace, of Cora, made a business trip to this place last Saturday.

Andrew J. McNeal, of Altoona, was the guest of his mother and sisters over Sunday.

Solomon R. Miller, the well known photographer, is located at this place and is doing some elegant work

Mrs. P. B. Cutshall and daughters, Mabel and Mary, are visiting relatives and friends at Shade Gap and vicinity.

Prof. John E. Wilson has removed his family to Dudley where he is engaged in teaching. We hope he may find it a congenial home.

Charles Short and wife, of Altoona, visited friends and relatives at this place recently. They were called here to attend the funeral of their nephew.

H. B. Locke and Jehu Madden did a hustling business in fertilizer this season, having sold about 175 tons. This is good considering the numerous agents.

H. B. Locke, one of Fulton county's energetic business men, made a business trip to this place last Friday. Mr. Locke informed us that he intends closing out at auction his entire stock of goods that were recently damaged by fire, beginning about October 1st.

The remains of Harry Swope, who was killed in the Harrisburg yard on last Thursday morning, were brought to this place on last Friday for interment. Harry was engaged as brakeman on the Middle division of the P. R. R. for about two years and during that time had received several injuries of minor importance, but the fatal blow came at last and he was hurled into eternity without a moment's warning. Just how the accident occurred is not known as none of his comrades witnessed it. However, it is said that the engine broke loose from the train and it is supposed that he was thrown under at that time. Several cars that passed over his body were derailed and wrecked the train which caused the balance of the crew to go forward and investigate the cause of the wreck when the lifeless form was found beneath the cars. Funeral services were held in the M. E. church last Saturday at 10.30 A. M., Rev. J. C. Young officiating. After the funeral services the remains were in charge of Brotherhood of Trainmen, who proceeded to Three Springs cemetery where the remains were laid to rest. The ritualistic ceremony of the Brotherhood is very impressive and the brotherly love manifested by the fraternity can be best realized by the members thereof.

OBITUARY.

Samuel Heeter died at his residence in Clay township on Saturday, September 24, at about 10 o'clock P. M., aged 62 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Death was caused by a complication of diseases. About one year ago Mr. Heeter was afflicted with a carbuncle on the back of his neck which seemed to have affected the spine, leaving him in a weak and debilitated condition from which he never fully survived. He was also affected with liver and kidney trouble but was able to go around up until about ten days prior to his death when he was stricken with paralysis, which confined him to his bed.

Mr. Heeter was a consistent member of the Baptist church, having identified himself with the church about 35 years ago, and always took an active part in Christian work, doing with his might what his hands found to do. He filled at intervals all the important offices in the church and was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years and at the time of his death was serving in that capacity. Mr. Heeter at all times since his profession stood ever-ready and willing to serve his Master, and for the furtherance of Christian work. His Christain life is worthy of emulation.

Mr. Heeter served in the war of the Rebellion as sergeant in Co. K, 202nd Regiment, Penna. Vol., and in the six months' service in Co. E, 20th Penna. Cav. He was a member of G. A. R. Post No. 483, served as commander, adjutant and in other important offices. He was also a member of Lodge No. 790, I. O. O. F.

In the death of Samuel Heeter the family has lost a kind, loving and affectionate husband, father and brother; the church has lost an ever-faithful worker; the community has lost one of its best and most useful citizens. His death has cast a gloom over the surrounding community that will require time to clear away. We think we are only speaking the sentiment of the whole community when we say that he was one of our best citizens, but we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

His remains were buried in the Three Springs cemetery on last Monday at 10.30 o'clock A. M., after which the procession repaired to the Baptist church where services were held by the pastor Rev. J. J. Bullen, assisted by Rev. J. C. Young and Rev. Dressler. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, it being the largest funeral held here for some time.

Peace to his ashes.

TROUGH CREEK.

Watson Wright and two daughters are enjoying an overland trip to Altoona this week.

A disabled back prevented us from having a big day of enjoyment at the Grangers' picnic, which we had fully calculated on.

It is said that turkeys are being killed and carried home in bags. From the amount of shooting in the woods we believe the report to be true and by the time law-abiding citizens get into the woods there will be but little game left.

We are still escaping frost to do any particular damage which is favorable on the late corn and buckwheat. The oats crop was the shortest this season that it has been for over thirty years and we think the potato crop ditto. The light showers that we have been having have been a great help to the grain.

Our folks that are disposed to be hilarious can just sail in as we have no constable to restrain them. Mr. Smith's time is being taken up for the present in looking after a young boy that came to his place for boarding on Sunday, but be careful folks that you don't carry your jokes too high that it will be hard on you when he calls a halt after he recovers.

Sherman McClain claimed to quit seeding last week on account of the dry weather. We wouldn't for anything blame Sherman for lying, but the weather had nothing to do with his stopping. It was on account of a bouncing boy coming to his house to stay which has so elated him that he has donned his winter cap and it is uncertain whether he will resume seeding this fall.

We ought to have good results in our public schools the coming term as five of the seven teachers are graduates. S. L. Glasgow, who is second to none in the county, stands at the head with a permanent certificate from state authority. Harper Swope, who made a hand on the farm this summer and took a college course through the mail, has received a diploma. Misses Bertha Coder, Julia Chilcote and Nellie Wright, who are graduates of the Juniata normal, rank high in their profession. Then comes T. W. Smith, a man of ripe experience and judgement and who has proven himself to be a good instructor. Then Ira Swope, who enters on his first term and who is ambitious and of course will do his best in laying a good foundation for the future. If we don't have good schools the coming term it will be somebody's fault other than the teachers'.

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Rally, Republicans!

The citizens of Huntingdon county are earnestly requested to attend a grand Republican Mass Meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Huntingdon, on

Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1898,

at 7.30 P. M., when the following speakers will discuss the political issues of the day:

COL. WM. A. STONE,
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. J. P. S. GOBIN,
CANDIDATE FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

GEN. J. W. LATTA,
CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW
and
HON. SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT,
CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

HON. THAD. M. MAHON,
CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

☞The attendance of all citizens, regardless of party affiliation, is earnestly desired.

HOWARD E. BUTZ,
Chairman.

NIAGARA FALLS.

$10 Ten-Day Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last two ten-day excursions of the present season to Niagara Falls via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on September 15 and 29, 1898. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all other points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. Excursionists will travel by special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester Canandaigua and Watkins returning.

Tickets from Atlantic City and other South Jersey points, and stations on the Delaware Division, will be good for passage to Philadelphia on day preceding date of excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

Tickets for a side trip to Toronto will be sold from Niagara Falls at rate of $1.00 via rail and boat, good only on day of issue.

For time of trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 9-7-4t.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. BUTLER, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98, tf Huntingdon, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
—AT—
PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 4. House and lot at corner of Sugar and Grant streets. Large lot, out buildings. Seven-room house recently remodeled.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

Wm. Reed & Son.

Golf Capes, in most beautiful and pleasing styles, we are showing for Fall. All possessors of these stylish, comfortable garments say they would not be without one. Warmth and comfort could not be combined with more style. Eight dollars gets a beauty and we have them in prices up to $22. See them. One of a kind will be sold in town.

Each Line in the Cloak Department is Overflowing with Handsome New Things.

It's a pleasure to offer such values as we have.

Very pretty new velvet, wool and sateen waists, to go with our popular priced skirts, will command your attention.

Ladies' Dress Skirts at $1.00 and higher. $5.00 gets a handsome all wool, percaline lined circular flounce skirt trimmed with braid.

Fall Petticoats in Sateen, satinet, moreen and silk we have in great variety and in price to suit any one—viz: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.50 and $5.

IN OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT you will always find more than 1500 pairs, in all shapes and qualities. We know our 50 cent corset is not surpassed for shape and durability.

THE CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT is worthy of your especial attention as fall cleaning days draw near. We offer a large line of Oil Cloths and Linoleums at popular prices.

Remember that our Mail Order Department is most satisfactory in reaching you if you cannot visit the store. Many have found it so.

Wm Reed & Son,
Huntingdon, Pa.

NECK-WEAR.

DESIRABLE

And Exclusive Effects in Fabrics and Shapes at

POPULAR PRICES.

Values that Sharp Shrewd Buyers Will Appreciate.

A NUMBER OF

SPECIAL LINES

That We Can Assure You Will Not Be Rendered Common.

O. L. STEWART.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of John M. Fulton, deceased.]

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of the above named decedent, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make settlement immediately, and to those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. F. SHOPE,
Saltillo, Pa., Administrator.
August 23, 1898. 6t.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

Everybody Surprised

Over my fresh arrival of

MISSES', GENTS' and Child's SHOES.

Surprise, first, at the **LARGE ASSORTMENT.**

Surprise, second, at the **SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

Surprise, third, at the **IMMENSE VARIETY.**

Surprise, fourth, at the **LOW PRICES.**

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

Bargains all Through the House.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 28, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Fresh beef at B. O'Connor & Sons' next Friday.

—Fresh beef on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at A. B. Gillam's.

—Be sure to read the new advertisement of William Reed & Son in this issue.

—Miss Maggie Griffith, of Gettysburg, is the guest of W. T. Boring and wife this week.

—The volume of business transacted in the United States in 1898 will beat all past records.

—J. G. Hicks' family last week returned to Mapleton from their summer home at Mill Creek.

—L. C. Corbin, wife and two children, of Juniata township, were visitors to Mapleton during the past week.

—John Slates, of Company C, 5th Regiment, Hollidaysburg, is enjoying a part of his furlough with his father in Mapleton.

—Col. W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," is lying in a hospital at Kansas City with typhoid fever. He was taken ill last week.

—Allison Heeter, of Altoona, is spending this week among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton. He is cordially greeted on every hand.

—Elijah White and Lorain Wagner, who are employed as brakemen at Pittsburg, spent a portion of the past week with friends and relatives at Mapleton.

—Joseph E. Thropp, of Everett, was nominated for congress in the Twentieth district last week on the 87th ballot. Hon. J. D. Hicks, the present representative, led the way in breaking the dead lock.

—Rev. R. S. Woodward and family are visiting among friends in the western part of the state. The return of Rev. Woodward to this appointment meets the hearty approval of the people.

—James E. Woomer was killed Wednesday night while working in the boring mill at Burnham, Mifflin county. He in some manner came in contact with a live wire, while working near the roof of the building, which killed him instantly, the body falling to the floor below.

—The Lord's Supper (D. V.) will be celebrated in the Presbyterian church on October 9th. It will be preceded by preaching services on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock. This timely notice is given that all interested may take notice of it.

D. H. CAMPBELL, Pastor.

—The picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry held at Riverside Park last Saturday was a success in every respect. There was a large attendance and the lavish abundance of provisions made one feel as if the occasion were a Harvest Home to which had been brought the choicest products of Huntingdon county farms. The address of welcome was made by Rev. Henry Treverton and the response by Robert S. Seeds. Other speakers were Hon. T. O. Milliken and J. T. Ailmam, of Juniata county. All the speakers were listened to with marked attention and the addresses were very instructive. Several members of the Fifth Regiment were present and were warmly greeted. It was a pleasant occasion.

—An interesting daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan died at the home of her parents, near Valley Point, on Thursday morning, September 22nd, at the early age of 19 years, 7 months and 6 days. The cause of her death was typhoid fever. She was an only daughter and was greatly beloved and highly esteemed in the community. A very large number of friends and neighbors attended the services which were held in the home of the parents on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. They were in charge of the Rev. Dr. D. H. Campbell, of Mount Union. Her remains were carried to their last resting place by six lady friends dressed in white. The parents and brothers have the sympathy of the community in their great loss.

—*Pittsburg Post:* The Pennsylvania system of railroads enjoys a proud prestige, and, in view of the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio is making wonderful, progressive strides under the present able management, the managers of the greatest trunk line in the world have already decided to complete the improvements undertaken two years ago. It was announced yesterday that the big cut-off between Lilly and Portage on the mountain grade is to be completed at once, and that the cutting off of sharp curves in the Pittsburg district within the next year is an assured fact, and before A. D. 1900 Pittsburg patrons of the Pennsylvania railroad will be whisked from the new modern Union station to East Liberty in five minutes over a straight and level track. The wonderful improvements undertaken by the Pennsylvania were not instigated by any influence arising from agressiveness of competing lines, but were devised simply in the effort to perfect the great main line between New York and Pittsburg.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—H. H. Lamberson, of Newberg, spent a portion of last week in Mapleton, having been summoned hither on account of the serious illness of his father Alfred Lamberson. The latter has been housed with typhoid malaria but at this writing is much improved. His friends hope for his speedy recovery.

—Work is being pushed on the grading of the Tuscarora Valley railroad extension between Blair's Mills and Neelyton. On Saturday night last President Moorhead, of the T. V. R. R., and the president of the Shade Gap railroad, and other railroad officials were in town and on Sunday morning were taken on a special train to Shade Gap, and from there by carriages to Neelyton. It is thought that this visit of the officials of the two roads was with a view of forming a connection at Neelyton which would be very easy as the Shade Gap track is graded the entire distance.—*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

—Daily railroad "slates" are popular among the men of the "Pennsy" just now, in view of the changes to be made October 1, through the transfer of General Superintendent Sheppard from the main line to the United Railways of New Jersey. The latest is that Superintendent Creighton is to go to Williamsport as general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central, Superintendent Wallis succeeding Mr. Sheppard at Altoona, and that either Superintendent Lovell, of the Monongahela division, or Superintendent Abercrombie, of the Bedford division, will come to Harrisburg. The latter may go to the Philadelphia division, although he is said to prefer Harrisburg. He has made a pronounced impression on the officials at Broad Street station by his able management of the company's affairs at Camp Meade, and would make a worthy successor of Superintendent Creighton. It is stated that Assistant Engineer Beale is to be transferred to some other division.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

George E. Nevill Killed.

George E. Nevill, of Mount Union, aged 35 years, was found dead in a box car at Blairsville last Thursday morning. George had started to the western part of the state in search of employment. There was a heavy wheel in the car which in some manner fell on his head or rolled upon him while he was sleeping. His skull was crushed. He leaves a wife and a twelve-year-old son. The remains were brought to Mount Union Friday evening and interred Saturday afternoon. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Deeds Entered for Record.

David Kelly and wife to Mrs. Belle Brown, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $325.

Herman Houpt to W. T. Browning, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $10.

Rudolph Sechler and wife to Isaac Taylor, property in Mount Union. Consideration $600.

Evaline Senft to Annie Fisher, property in Saltillo. Consideration $900.

Abraham Corbin and wife to David M. Corbin, property in Juniata township. Consideration $1400.

Marriage Licenses.

John S. Neff and Amy G. Funk, both of Alexandria.

Lemuel W. Bookhamer, Greenwood Furnace, and Thressa G. Henninger, McAlevy's Fort.

Clyde E. Hooper and Jessie M. Newall, both of Huntingdon.

George Russell Taylor and Blanche May Himes, both of Mount Union.

William B. Hearn and Emma C. Fornwalt, both of Cornpropst Mills.

Harry T. Covert and Edwinna Montgomery, both of Three Springs.

Eugene Conrad, Neelyton, and Eliza Ellen Moore, Nossville.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave.

On account of the Knights Templar Triennial Conclave, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., October 10 to 14, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations on its line to Pittsburg and return at rate of *single fare for the round trip*, with minimum of 25 cents.

Tickets will be sold October 8 to 13, good to return until October 17 inclusive. The return limit of tickets from Harrisburg and points east thereof can be extended to October 31 upon depositing same on October 13 to 17 with the Joint Agent at Pittsburg and the payment of fifty cents. 9 28-3t

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Killed at Harrisburg.

Harry F. Swope, a brakeman employed on the middle division, residing in Altoona, was instantly killed in the Harrisburg yard Thursday morning.

There was a slight wreck in the RL yards of the Pennsylvania about 3.30 o'clock in the morning and later when the trainmen made an examination they found Brakeman Swope's mangled body in the wreckage. How the wreck occurred or how Swope met his death is not definitely known, nobody having seen it, but it is surmised that Swope was riding on one of the cars when the wreck occurred and could not escape in time. One of the cars passed over his body about the abdomen, causing instant death. The train was being made up when the accident occurred and the cars were being taken from two yards. Swope had left Altoona on Wednesday in Conductor J. C. Thomas' crew.

The deceased was born in Three Springs, Huntingdon county, October 13, 1873. He had been working as brakeman for three years, residing with his widowed mother, Mrs. H. F. Swope, in Altoona. One sister, Mrs. Ada Waite, of Three Springs, also survives. Deceased was a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief fund and of the Brotherhood of Trainmen.

The remains were brought from Harrisburg to Three Springs, where the interment was made at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Allegheny Conference Appointments.

The Allegheny conference of the United Brethren church closed its sessions at Braddock last Sunday. The next session will be held in Altoona. Following are the appointments:

EASTERN DISTRICT—C. W. Sherrick, Presiding Elder.

Altoona—
First Church—W. W. Williamson.
Second Church—S. S. Hough.
Bellefonte—Allen Rhen.
Bellwood—C. C. Miller.
Bigler—George Noden.
Birmingham—J. F. Kelly.
Clarington—W. H. Wilson.
Coalport—A. B. Wilson.
Conemaugh—J. M. Lesher.
DuBois—J. P. Cowling.
East Salem—W. Cramer.
East Freedom—O. T. Stewart.
Glasgow—S. S. Welsh.
Huntingdon—R. S. Woodward.
Hustontown—R. P. Roberts.
Johnstown, First Church—J. I. L. Resler.
Juniata—W. F. Gilbert.
Knoxdale—S. Cameron.
Lickingville—E. E. DeHaven.
Liverpool—C. C. Bingham.
La Jose—N. H. Newel.
Mahaffey—W. H. Shope.
Mahoning—P. L. Aucker.
New Paris—A. W. Maxwell.
Orbisonia—L. B. Fasick.
Patchinville—A. E. Fulton.
Port Matilda—W. B. Barnhart.
Punxsutawney—U. B. Brubaker.
Runville—B. J. Hummel.
Shade Gap—J. F. Tallhelm.
Stormstown—W. H. Mattern.
South Williamsport—E. B. Summers.
Three Springs—W. R. Dillon.
Tyrone—W. W. Rymer.
West Decator—G. A. Sparks.
Woodland—W. H. Mingle.

WESTERN DISTRICT—L. W. Stahl, Presiding Elder.

Braddock, First Church—I. P. Truxal.
Berlin—W. A. Jackson.
Cambria—E. F. Wriggle.
Casselman—D. Sheerer.
Claysville—R. L. Erhard.
Connellsville—E. H. Barnhart.
Dunlevy—J. C. Erb.
Dunlo—G. C. Cooke.
East Pittsburg and Braddock, Second Church—Mr. and Mrs. Rev. A. L. Funk.
Fairmount—J. W. Wilson.
Greensburg—B. L. Seneff.
Herminie—B. C. Shaw.
Hooversville—J. Felix.
Indiana—W. H. Artz.
Industry—E. C. Smith.
Jenner X Roads—E. James.
Johnstown—
Second Church—A. Davidson.
Third Church—J. S. Hays.
Fourth Church—O. M. Wilson.
Fifth Church—T. J. Meyers.
Ligonier—A. M. Long.
Madison—J. H. Pershing.
McKeesport—G. W. Perks.
Mt. Pleasant—S. W. Keister.
Middletown—Thomas Sharp.
New Florence—J. S. Fulton.
Pitcairn—T. P. Orner.
Rockwood—D. R. Ellis.
Scottdale—L. Keister.
Somerset—T. W. Burgess.
Springfield—G. W. Emmenhizer.
Westmoreland—W. H. Spangler.
Wilkinsburg—J. L. Leichliter.
Wilmerding—D. Speck.
DeHaven—To be supplied.

OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Eight-Day Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special eight-day personally-conducted tour to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha on October 1, allowing four full days at the Exposition. Round-trip tickets, including transportation and Pullman berth in each direction, meals in dining car going and returning, hotel accommodations and meals at Omaha, admissions to the Fair, and carriage drive and hotel accommodations at Chicago, will be sold at rate of $100 from New York; $96 from Philadelphia; $95 from Washington and Baltimore; $91 from Williamsport and Harrisburg; $80 from Pittsburg; and proportionate rates from other points.

The party will be accompanied by a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, and will travel in special Pullman sleeping cars.

For the benefit of those who may desire to remain longer in Omaha, tickets will be made good to return on regular trains until November 15, inclusive. Such tickets include only railway transportation returning, with reduction of $15 from above rates from all points.

For further information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 9-7-4t.

Indian Relics in Hare's Valley.

Indian arrow-heads are frequently found in certain fields throughout the valley. From the abundance of them in certain fields of lowland, it seems that the game animals must have frequented certain low lands more than the high lands, thus causing more shooting of arrows there than in other places. We have two fields of low land along the principal stream in which we have found dozens of arrow-heads of hard flint of various colors and sizes, from one inch to five and three-eighths inches in length. The flint from which they were made must have been brought from other localities, from the fact that there is no such flint in the valley; and it seems that they may have been made here, too, for we frequently find pieces of the same kind of flint as of the arrow-heads. We think ourself somewhat ingenious, and yet it would puzzle us to make one of hard flint with a delicately tapered point, such as the Indians have made. They are not an inventive race, but yet some of them are skillful in handiwork.

A few days ago when cutting corn in one of our bottom fields, we found half of a stone tomahawk two and three-eighths inches broad, three-fourths of an inch thick and one inch from the eye to the edge. It was made of a whitish stone, soft enough to be cut with a knife. A half inch hole seems to have been the eye. It had apparently been broken through the middle of the hole, and the bit of it seems to have been much worn by some kind of use; but it appears to be a trifling thing to use to cut anything with, for it is too soft to be of any account. It might have been an Indian plaything. These enumerated implements must have been made not less than one hundred and fifty years ago, and perhaps long before the discovery of America.

The Indians left no durable traces of their existence in this valley except arrow heads, stone tomahawks, pestles, etc.; but they will continue as an evidence of their sojourn here till all substances shall have been consumed by fire. But there is one doubted traditional relic in the form of a double white pine tree at the Buena Vista old log mill, which is said to have been twisted together by an Indian as a token of peace between him and a white man who are said to have had a fight there. Whether the saying is real or otherwise the pine is a peculiar tree; it is doubled at the root, and two round trunks, fifteen or twenty feet above the ground, unite and form one round body, and so continue to the top. It is seventy-five or more feet high; but it is no longer a standing relic or, (perhaps more likely) a curiosity, for sometime during the past summer it was felled to the ground by some cause.

If someone will count the consecutive growths of the tree at the union of the two trunks and thus determine the age of the tree at that place, we will then give a reason or two for not believing the reality of the saying. We will be pleased to hear all anyone can tell of the fight which is said to have occurred at the peculiar pine tree.

Yours respectfully,

S. B. GREENE.

Reduced Rates to Harrisburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Christian Endeavor State Convention.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that for the Christian Endeavor State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, October 4 to 6, it will sell excursion tickets on October 3 to 6, good to return until October 10, from points on its line in the State of Pennsylvania to Harrisburg and return, at rate of *single fare for the round trip* to parties presenting card orders issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These card orders should be obtained of the nearest transportation agent. 9-23-2t.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Spring and Summer

Choicest Offerings Just Received.

Full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BRUSHES, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, &c.

Also a nice line of Neckwear, Percale and Madras Dress Shirts, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

It is easy to see how and where to save money in buying Dry Goods. Just look all around and then come here and compare prices, style and quality. The comparison will strike you more forcibly and be in our favor.

The continued growth in our business from year to year is largely due to the fact of judicious buying and selling and to-day finds our store better stocked with Choice Goods than in the past.

Ask to see our Lake Fish.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S,

417 Penn St.,

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa.

TROOPS FOR OUR ISLANDS

Nearly 100,000 Soldiers to Occupy Porto Rico, Cuba and Philippines.

TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY

The Administration Decides Upon the Force Necessary to Police the New Territories—Hawaii Will Be Garrisoned at Once—Our Soldiers Will Replace Spanish Troops Ordered Home

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Administration is about to undertake the carrying into operation of its important plans for garrisoning the islands that have been conquered by the United States. The plans involve the sending out of this country nearly 100,000 soldiers, or four times as many men as composed the regular army on a peace footing prior to the war.

This large force is to be disposed of as follows: 60,000 are to go to Cuba, 20,000 to the Philippines, 12,500 to Porto Rico, and 3000 to Hawaii.

Of this large body of men only a comparatively small proportion is now in the colonies. There are, it is roughly estimated, 6000 in Cuba, 16,500 in the Philippines, 2500 in Porto Rico, and 1400 in Hawaii. It will be necessary therefore to send about 55,000 troops to Cuba within the next four or five months, 3500 to Manila, 10,500 to Porto Rico, and 1600 to Hawaii.

The Administration is now arranging to have these troops sent out as soon as they may be needed. The ones for Hawaii and for the Philippines will go first, as conditions there are more settled or will soon be more settled than in Cuba and Porto Rico. In the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico it is thought that it will be several months before the Peace Commissions can get affairs into shape for the complete occupation by American troops. As the Spaniards are sent home, starting from the eastern end of Cuba, the United States troops will follow and occupy each post as it is abandoned, so that there will be no lapse and no room for rapine and license upon the part of disbanded insurgants.

The forces of this country are needed in the new colonies for the purpose of restoring and guaranteeing order after long wars in which the angry passions of millions of people have been stirred to their depths. They are not sent there to fight, but to make it absolutely certain that there will be no reason for fighting.

FATAL FIRE IN TOLEDO.

An Explosion Destroyed Grain Elevator With Great Loss of Life.

TOLEDO, Ohio (Special).—The lives of ten persons and over half a million dollars of property were destroyed Tuesday night in one of the biggest fires that has visited this city in recent years. The big elevator of the Union Railroad Transportation Company was burned to the ground, and only a half dozen men of the twenty working in the building at the time of the fire have been accounted for. The fire started at 7 o'clock with an explosion that blew out the ends of the elevator and which was felt all over the city.

W. J. Parks, manager of the elevator, was in the building with his daughter, Grace, and sons, Harold and Hamilton. Parks was blown out of the second story window, over trains of cars, a distance of a hundred feet.

Killed—Miss Grace Parks, Harold Parks, Frank Wainwright, Frank Van Hoesen, Charles Kiefer, Samuel Alexander, John Dalbrowski, three unidentified and five missing.

Injured—Frank Pargellis, badly burned; W. J. Parks, injured internally; Hamilton Parks, fatally burned, W. C. Jordan, badly burned; —— Carr, fatally injured; —— Garrett, fatally injured.

The firemen had a big battle on their hands. They recognized that they could do nothing with the burning building, so they devoted their energies to saving the elevators and manufacturing establishments in the vicinity, and the bridges of the Lake Shore Railway Company.

The Union Elevator Company is capitalized at $250,000 and the buildings were insured for $132,000. The insurance on the grain is said to be about $300,000. The elevator contained about 450,000 bushels of grain.

OUR FLAG IN HAVANA.

The Stars and Stripes Hoisted by the Cuban Evacuation Commission.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning the American flag was hoisted on the flagstaff of the Trotcha Hotel, the headquarters of the American Evacuation Commission. A guard of marines was posted at the entrance to the grounds. Colonel Clous and Captain Payne stood on the roof of the hotel at both sides of the flagstaff. At 10 o'clock sharp a Quartermaster of the steamer Resolute raised the flag, which unfurled and fluttered proudly in the breeze, which was blowing from the sea. All the members of the commission raised their hats and cheered the Stars and Stripes.

Woman Killed Two and Herself.

Joseph F. Villier, a streetcar motorman his two-year-old child and Mrs. Nellie McGuffin were found dead in a room in a hotel in Louisville, Ky., Thursday morning. From notes left by the woman it was learned that she had first given Villier and his child morphine in sherry wine, but fearing that this would not be effective had shot Villier through the right temple and then turned the revolver upon herself, death being instantaneous in each case. The child was already dead from the effects of the drug.

Drowned Going Home From Church.

Patrick Kelly, aged twenty-three; William Kelly, aged twenty-four, and William Gorman, aged eighteen, were drowned in the Connecticut River, off Moramus, Conn., Sunday afternoon. John Hines, another member of the party, was saved. The four young men rowed up from Moramus to attend services at St. John's Church, Middletown. They were on their return, and had almost reached home when a sudden squall came up, and in the storm the boat was upset.

Senator Hoar Declines Ambassadorship.

Senator Hoar, who was offered the post of Ambassador to Great Britain, has informed the President, at Washington, that he will be unable to accept it.

GOVERNOR VOORHEES'S NOMINATION

New Jersey Republicans Meet in State Convention—The Platform.

TRENTON, N. J. (Special).—The Republican State Convention met here Thursday and nominated Foster M. Voorhees by acclamation as its candidate for Governor.

GOV. VOORHEES.

Mr. Voorhees is at present a Senator from Union County, and in his capacity as President of the Senate has been acting as Governor since Governor John W. Griggs was chosen Attorney-General. There was only one session of the convention, lasting about two hours.

State Chairman Franklin Murphy called the convention to order without a speech. He placed in nomination as Temporary Chairman Attorney-General John W. Griggs. He made a speech to the convention in defense of the Administration at Washington.

At the conclusion of Attorney-General Griggs's speech the Committee on Resolutions, through its chairman, Senator Stokes, reported the platform, which contained this sentence:

"And if, by the misconduct or incompetency of any officials, their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered, we feel assured that the President and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders to justice regardless of past or present political affiliations."

Upon motion of Chairman Murphy the sentence was stricken out.

Governor Voorhees was nominated by Congressman Fowler, of the Eighth District. There was no opposition. Governor Voorhees made a short speech of acceptance in which he confined himself to State issues.

The platform declared for sound money and in opposition to any proposition to debase the National currency; endorsed the St. Louis platform and the general policy of President McKinley and his administration.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WAR.

President McKinley Finally Secures Men to Make Proposed Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley has about decided that seven men will form the committee to investigate the War Department. He is having so much trouble in securing the services of good men that he has been forced to this conclusion.

The following seven men have positively agreed to serve: General Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel James A. Sexton, Evan P. Howell, ex-Governor Woodbury of Vermont; General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Charles Denby and Thomas Livermore, of Boston.

It is probable that these seven will conduct the investigation, and that their number will not be increased. It will be noticed that the list contains only two of the names that were included in the original nine invitations sent out by the President.

The President was much surprised to receive word from Professor Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, that he had reconsidered his determination to serve on the committee and would be compelled to resign.

President McKinley at once filled the vacancy by asking General John M. Wilson, the Chief of the Engineer Corps of the War Department, to take a place on the committee and securing his acceptance. General Wilson is a Democrat, and was the army officer in charge of White House functions during the Cleveland Administration.

CHINA'S POLITICAL SEE-SAW.

Opponents of the New Policy of Progress in the Ascendant.

PEKIN, China (By Cable).—An imperial edict just issued definitely announces that the Emperor of China has resigned his power to the Empress, (Dowager Empress), who has ordered the Ministers to deliver to her in future their official reports. The recent reformatory edicts probably caused the change.

While the Emperor was subservient and a mere figurehead, the Dowager Empress permitted him to remain in peace. But so soon as he attempted to act on his own initiative, his practical deposition was the result. His principal adviser, Kwang-Yumei, the Cantonese reformer, fled in spite of the vigorous attempts made to arrest him, and is said to have gone to Shanghai.

The suddenness of the coup is said to be due to the desire of the Dowager Empress to prevent the mission of the Marquis Ito from being successful. The Japanese statesman recently came to Pekin with the object of trying to bring about an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Japan and China. The new order of things undoubtedly will prejudice British interests in China.

Schooner Sunk With Loss of Life.

The steamship Gloucester, of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, arrived at Boston, Friday from Baltimore and reported that she was in collision with the Gloucester schooner Alice Jordon off Martha's Vineyard, and that nine of Jordan's crew were drowned. Seven of the crew were saved. They were brought on the Gloucester to Boston. The schooner while trying to cross the bow of the Gloucester, was cut down to the water's edge and rapidly filled. The schooner sunk in a few minutes before any of the nine men who were asleep below could reach the deck.

A Bomb Kills Two Men.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—Captain George J. Adams and Captain Charles Miller, his assistant, were instantly killed while conducting a fireworks display and reproduction of the Manila battle on Allegheny River in front of the Exposition building Thursday night. The bomb exploded almost directly under the skiff in which the men were working. Captain Adams was a native of New Orleans, and had been engaged all summer at Atlantic City giving fireworks displays and exhibitions of deep sea diving,

Rejected Suitor Ends Two Lives.

Mrs. Ella L. Wilson was murdered Thursday in her well appointed home in Brooklyn, by James O'Neill, a railroad employe. One bullet ended her life. O'Neill then shot himself in the right temple and died almost instantly. James O'Neill had been attentive to Mrs. Wilson for several months, and she was attempting to rid herself of him when he killed her. He was intensely jealous of her. Mrs. Wilson was a wealthy woman, while he was a poor man.

England's Probable Gift to Germany.

It is said England may cede Zanzibar to Germany in return for the latter's concessions regarding Delagoa Bay.

THOROUGH WAR INQUIRY.

The President Directs the Commissioners to Investigate Fearlessly.

ALL DEPARTMENTS INCLUDED.

Nine Men Compose the Investigating Commission—To Have Army Reports at Their Disposal—The Commissioners Organize by Electing Officers, and Will Probe the War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The commissioners to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the recent conflict with Spain, held its initial meeting Saturday at the White House. There were eight members present, and it was announced that the services of a ninth, Dr Phineas S. Connor, of Cincinnati, had been secured.

The eight who were present were Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel J. A. Sexton, of Illinois; Captain E. P. Howell, of Georgia; Major-General J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army; Charles Denby, of Indiana, ex-Minister to China; ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont; ex-Governor James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Major-General A. McD. McCook, of the Army, (retired).

The commission organized by electing Grenville M. Dodge Chairman and Richard Weightman Secretary, Major Mills, of the Inspector-General's office, to be Military Recorder.

President McKinley's instructions to the commission were of the most comprehensive character. In the two hours' conference he had with the Commissioners the President impressed on them the necessity of a thorough inquiry. He especially directed them to fix the responsibility for any neglect of duty or mismanagement.

The most interesting thing in the President's statement to the Commissioners was that he wanted an investigation made of all departments connected with the army. It was originally intended to have the inquiry cover only the Medical, Commissary and Quartermaster's departments, and the President in his circular telegram to the men invited to serve on the commission limited the scope of the investigation to those branches of the military administration. Now, however, the inquiry is to be general, and will include with the departments mentioned the office of the Adjutant-General, which was intrusted with the transmission of orders for the movement of troops.

It has been asserted that orders for the movements of troops were changed without notification to the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments by the Adjutant-General, and that many of the complaints charged to the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General were actually chargeable to the officers of the Adjutant-General's office, on account of their failure to give timely notification of changes in orders for the movement of large bodies of men.

The President said to the Commissioners, among other things: "I cannot impress upon you too strongly my wish that your investigation shall be so thorough and complete that your report, when made, will fix the responsibility for any failure or fault by reason of neglect, incompetency or maladministration upon the officers and bureaus responsible therefor—if it be found that evils complained of have existed.

"The people of the country are entitled to know whether or not the citizens who so promptly responded to the call of duty have been neglected or misused or maltreated by the Government to which they so willingly gave their services. If there have been wrongs committed, the wrongdoers must not escape conviction and punishment."

OUR PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

They Arrived at Liverpool and Proceeded on Their Way to Paris.

LIVERPOOL (By Cable).—The United States Peace Commissioners landed here early Saturday morning from the Cunard Line Campania, which reached her landing stage before daylight. They are all in good health and refreshed by the voyage for the work in store for them.

The Commissioners were received by the United States Consul, Mr. James Boyle. The Mayor of Liverpool extended to the Commissioners an invitation to attend a function to be held this evening in honor of the British warships now here. The invitation, however, was declined, the Commissioners deeming it unwise to accept civil or social courtesies before entering on their duties at Paris.

The Commissioners proceeded to London. They and their party occupied three parlor coaches at the head of the train, followed by two baggage cars and their effects.

LONDON (By Cable).—The train with the American Peace Commission on board arrived here at 12.30 p. m., Saturday. The Commissioners stopped at the Hotel Cecil, where they remained until Monday. On Monday they left London at 7 o'clock in the morning and arrived in Paris at 7 o'clock the same evening.

VESUVIUS THREATENING.

The Grim Volcano Menaces the Surrounding Villages and Towns.

STREAMING WALLS OF LAVA.

Indications Point to an Eruption Equaling That of '72—Three Streams Pouring Toward Vetrana, Crocelle and Resina—The Peasants Are Panic-Stricken—Naples Probably Not in Peril

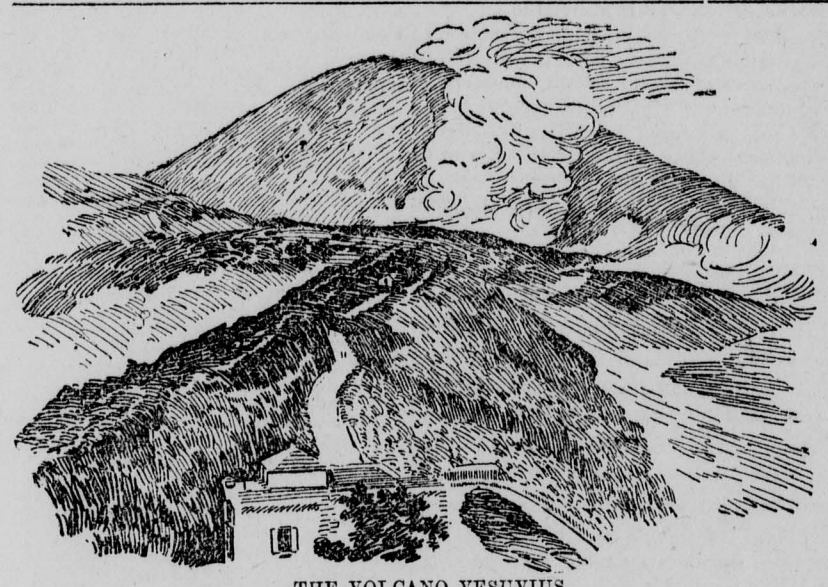
NAPLES, Italy (By Cable).—Vesuvius is growing more full of menace every day and all the indications point to an outburst of volcanic energy equalling that of 1872, when Palmieri was nearly overwhelmed in his observatory.

That means that modern times have not witnessed an eruption more destructive than this one bids fair to be, for in 1872 villages were destroyed, the countryside seared, thousands of people made destitute, and over sixty killed.

In the meantime, Tosre del Greco and many other towns and villages within the sphere of the monster are in a state of panic. Special prayers are being offered up in the churches for the abatement of the eruption, but the inhabitants are not letting their pious belief in the interposition of Providence interfere with their preparations for flight. At times of quiescence the brow of Vesuvius is decked with a motionless plume of smoke. This plume has swollen to mighty proportions, and its shadow hangs over towns and villages and slopes, where the chocolate hued soil is striated mathematically with bars of vivid green, where the grape and the olive wax rich on the fair outer garment of the savage mountain.

Creeping across the face of this smiling country are three brown streams which look at a great distance no more formidable than earth worms. But at night and near by they are seen to glow a sullen red. They are rivers of lava, and though their course is sluggish, they pause not for an instant. They issue from three of the eight new craters which have burst asunder at the summit of the volcano, and each is moving downward upon a settlement of human habitations. The towns menaced are Resina, a town of 13,000 inhabitants, and two small villages. Resina is very near the site of the ancient city of Herculaneum.

Vesuvius is neglecting no branch of volcanic activity. Her resources embrace the whole field of eruption. Huge boulders and steam are being vomited from three other craters. Two others eject hot ashes and rubble.



THE VOLCANO VESUVIUS.

(This terrible phenomenon is threatening the surrounding villages by its outpour.)

THE BRIDGEPORT MURDER CASE.

Police Release Walter Foster and Say the Mystery is Solved.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (Special).—With the arrest of Dr. Nancy Guilford the principals in the Bridgeport mill pond tragedy, according to the police, will all be in the hands of the authorities.

Five prisoners are in custody. They are Eudora and Harry Guilford, Harry Oxley and two negro women members of Mrs. Guilford's household.

The police say that they have now completely unravelled the mystery.

They have found evidence, they say, that Emma Gill's belongings were destroyed in the furnace of the Guilford house; that her body was cut up in the bath tub of the house and then thrown into Yellow Mill Pond by Mrs. Guilford and her son Harry. The girl Eudora and the negro woman will, it is hoped, give important testimony.

Walter Foster has been released. He had nothing whatever to do with the crime.

THE CHINESE CRISIS ACUTE.

Russia Said to Have Offered to Send Troops to Peking.

LONDON (By Cable).—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that Kang-Yu-Wei's brother has been arrested in Peking and condemned to death. The dispatch also says that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, gave instructions that Kang-Yu-Wei should be protected from arrest. The British Consulate holds his baggage, and documents referring to State secrets.

The Russians are incensed at the latter fact, and it is reported that Russia has offered the Dowager Empress the services of ten thousand troops from Port Arthur to keep order in Peking if necessary.

It is stated that the British fleet in Chinese waters has been divided between Ta-Ku and Shan-Hai-Kwan, under orders to intercept Russian transports in the event of an attempt to land troops.

Khalifa's Last Troops Routed.

The only organized remnant of the Khalifa's army in the Suakim was defeated, and its last stronghold, Gedareff, captured, on September 22, after three hours' hard fighting, when an Egyptian force, numbering 1300, under command of Colonel Parsons, routed 3000 Dervishes, of whom 500 were killed. Three Egyptian officers were wounded and thirty-seven Egyptian soldiers killed and fifty-nine wounded.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Vaccination has been compulsory in Japan since 1896.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. —Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

Great Britain has 294 torpedo boats and torpedo boat-destroyers.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Chinese steamers require three days for the trip from Hong Kong to Shanghai.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Tennessee coal production increased by 217,280 tons in 1897 over 1896.

The public no longer lacks a genuine remedy for skin diseases—Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c

Pure Blood Good Digestion

These are the essentials of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and stomach tonic. It promptly expels the impurities which cause pimples, sores and eruptions and by giving healthy action to the stomach and digestive organs it keeps the system in perfect order.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5 Prepared only by C.I. Hood&Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Smallest Monarch.

Probably the smallest monarch in the world reigns over the Hindoo vassal State of Bhopal, and governs a people of more than a million souls. This dwarf is a woman, Djihan-Begum by name; but although she is about fifty years old, she does not appear larger than a child of ten. Her diminutive size does not prevent her, however, from holding the reins of government with a firm hand, and in her realm quiet and order are supreme.—Albany Argus.

In the French quarries of St. Triphon stone is sawed with steel wire cables moistened with wet sand and passing in an endless rope over a series of pulleys. The wire, which runs from 1000 to 1200 feet per minute, is charged as it enters the cut with a jet of water and silicious sand, which forms the cutting material.

A Maine farmer has a cart which he built in 1865, the tires of which have never been reset. He also has a scythe snath which he has used every season for forty-five years.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I send for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package.

Sold by all grocers.

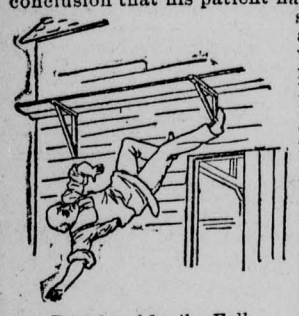
Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

Fell From a Scaffold.

From the Herald, Watertown, N. Y.

John Young, of Le Roy, N. Y., is 72 years old, and is well known in that and neighboring towns. While putting some weather boards on a barn, standing on a scaffold twenty-two feet from the ground, he felt dizzy, lost his balance and fell to the ground. The side of his face, arm and one entire side of his body, on which he struck, were badly bruised. Picked up and carried to the house, he was under a doctor's care for several weeks. The doctor finally came to the conclusion that his patient had received a stroke of paralysis and was beyond medical aid. He could not use one arm, or turn over in bed.



Paralyzed by the Fall.

One day, while lying on the bed, he read of a case something like his having been cured with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He coaxed his granddaughter to get him a box of the pills. After that box had been used he secured another. In three weeks he began to feel a little life in his arm; at the end of four he could move his fingers; at the end of two months he could walk, and in three months he could shave himself with the injured hand.

As he told his story in the *Herald* office, he looked the perfect picture of health. He carries a box of the pills in his pocket, and whenever he does not feel just right he takes them. They cured him after doctors had given him up, and his death was daily expected.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

The British Government realizes $55,000 a year from waste paper.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Bermudas export over 17,000,000 pounds of onions every year.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The University Press at Oxford, England, has appliances for printing in 150 different languages.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Automobiles are to be introduced in the Italian army for the transport of baggage.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Illinois has $5,000,000 invested in nurseries.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In Singapore Bibles are sold in twenty-five languages.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

There are no poor, no beggars and no workhouses in Hawaii.

Cyclists' Sore Throat

Caused by dust and wind, causing chronic throat trouble, cured at once by Hoxsie's Disks. 25 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Three pints of liquid a day is sufficient for the average adult.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

The Best BOOK ON THE WAR BEAUTIFULLY bound and sumptuously illustrated (price $2), free to anybody sending two annual subscriptions at $1 each to the Overland Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland, 5c.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS, NYNU—39

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Enemies Overthrown"—In the Church of God and in All Styles of Reformatory Work What is Needed Most is a Battle Cry.

TEXT: "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered."—Psalms lxviii., 1.

A procession was formed to carry the ark, or sacred box, which, though only three feet nine inches in height and depth, was the symbol of God's presence. As the leaders of the procession lifted this ornamented and brilliant box by two golden poles run through four golden rings, and started for Mount Zion, all the people chanted the battle hymn of my text, "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered."

The Cameronians of Scotland, outraged by James I., who forced upon them religious forms that were offensive, and by the terrible persecution of Drummond, Dalziel and Turner, and by the oppressive laws of Charles I. and Charles II., were driven to proclaim war against tyrants, and went forth to fight for religious liberty; and the mountain heather became red with carnage, and at Bothwell Bridge and Aird's Moss and Drumclog the battle hymn and the battle shout of those glorious old Scotchmen was the text I have chosen: "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered."

What a whirlwind of power was Oliver Cromwell, and how with his soldiers, named the "Ironsides," he went from victory to victory! Opposing enemies melted as he looked at them. He dismissed Parliament as easily as a schoolmaster a school. He pointed his finger at Berkeley Castle, and it was taken. He ordered Sir Ralph Hopton, the general, to dismount, and he dismounted. See Cromwell marching on with his army, and hear the battle-cry of "Ironsides," loud as a storm and solemn as a death-knell, standards reeling before it, and cavalry horses going back on their haunches, and armies flying at Marston Moor, at Winceby Field, at Naseby, at Bridgewater and Dartmouth—"Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered!"

So you see my text is not like a complimentary and tasselled sword that you sometimes see hung up in a parlor, a sword that was never in battle, and only to be used on general training day, but more like some weapon carefully hung up in your home, telling its story of battles, for my text hangs in the Scripture armory, telling of the holy wars of three thousand years in which it has been carried, but still as keen and mighty as when David first unsheathed it. It seems to me that in the Church of God, and in all styles of reformatory work, what we most need is now a battle-cry. We raise our little standard, and put on it the name of some man who only a few years ago began to live and in a few years will cease to live. We go into conquest against the armies of iniquity, depending too much on human agencies. We use for a battle-cry the name of some brave Christian reformer, but after awhile that reformer dies, or gets old, or loses his courage, and then we take another battle-cry, and this time perhaps we put the name of someone who betrays the cause and sells out to the enemy. What we want for a battle-cry is the name of some leader who will never betray us, and will never surrender, and will never die.

All respect have I for brave men and women, but if we are to get the victory all along the line we must take the hint of the Gideonites, who wiped out the Bedouin Arabs, commonly called Midianites. These Gideonites had a glorious leader in Gideon, but what was the battle-cry with which they flung their enemies into the worst defeat into which any army was ever tumbled? It was "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Put God first, whoever you put second. If the army of the American revolution is to free America, it must be "The sword of the Lord and of Washington." If the Germans want to win the day at Sedan, it must be "The sword of the Lord and Von Moltke." Waterloo was won for the English, because not only the armed men at the front, but the worshipers in the cathedrals at the rear, were crying "The sword of the Lord and of Wellington."

The Methodists have gone in triumph across nation after nation with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Wesley." The Presbyterians have gone from victory to victory with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of John Knox." The Baptists have conquered millions after millions for Christ with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Judson." The American Episcopalians have won their mighty way with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Bishop M'Ilvaine." The victory is to those who put God first. But as we want a battle-cry suited to all sects of religionists, and to all lands I nominate as the battle-cry of Christendom in the approaching Armageddon the words of my text, sounded before the ark as it was carried to Mount Zion: "Let God arise, let His enemies be scattered."

As far as our finite mind can judge, it seems about time for God to rise. Does it not seem to you that the abominations of this earth have gone far enough? Was there ever a time when sin was so defiant? Was there ever before so many fists lifted toward God telling Him to come on if He dare? Look at the blasphemy abroad! What towering profanity! Would it be possible for anyone to calculate the numbers of times that the name of the Almighty God and of Jesus Christ are every day taken irreverently on the lips? Profane swearing is as much forbidden by the law as theft, or arson, or murder, yet who executes it? Profanity is worse than theft, or arson, or murder, for these crimes are attacks on humanity—that is an attack on God.

This country is pre-eminent for blasphemy. A man traveling in Russia was supposed to be a clergyman. "Why do you take me to be a clergyman?" said the man. "Oh," said the Russian, "all other Americans swear." The crime is multiplying in intensity. God very often shows what He thinks of it, but for the most part the fatality is hushed up. Among the Adirondacks I met the funeral procession of a man who two days before had fallen under a flash of lightning, while boasting, after a Sunday of work in the fields, that he had cheated God out of one day anyhow, and the man who worked with him on the same Sabbath is still living, but a helpless invalid, under the same flash.

Years ago, in a Pittsburg prison, two men were talking about the Bible and Christianity, and one of them, Thompson by name, applied to Jesus Christ a very low and villainous epithet, and, as he was uttering it, he fell. A physian was called, but no help could be given. After a day lying with distended pupils and palsied tongue, he passed out of this world. In a cemetery in Sullivan County in New York State are eight headstones in a line and all alike, and these are the facts: In 1861 diphtheria raged in the village and a physician was remarkably successful in curing his patients. So confident did he become that he boasted that no case of diphtheria could stand before him, and finally defied Almighty God to produce a case of diphtheria that he could not cure. His youngest child soon after took the disease and died, and one child after another, until all the eight had died of diphtheria. The blasphemer challenged Almighty God, and God accepted the challenge. Do not think that because God has been silent in your case, O profane swearer! that He is dead. Is there nothing now in the peculiar feeling of your tongue, or nothing in the numbness of your brain, that indicates that God may come to avenge your blasphemies, or is already avenging them? But these cases I have noticed. I believe, are only a few cases where there are hundreds. Families keep them quiet to avoid the horrible conspicuity. Physicians suppress them through professional confidence. It is a very, very long roll that contains the names of those who died with blasphemies on their lips.

Still the crime rolls on, up through parlars, up through chandeliers with lights all ablaze, and through pictured corridors of club-rooms, out through busy exchanges, where oath meets oath, and down through all the haunts of sin, mingling with the rattling dice and crackling billiard-balls, and the laughter of her who hath forgotten the covenant of her God; and round the city, and round the continent, and round the earth a seething, boiling surge flings its hot spray into the face of a long-suffering God. And the ship-captain curses his crew, and the master-builder his men, and the hack-driver his horse; and the traveler the stone that bruises his foot, or the mud that soils his shoes, or the defective timepiece that gets him too late to the rail train. I arraign profane swearing and blasphemy, two names for the same thing, as being one of the gigantic crimes of this land, and for its extirpation it does seem as if it were about time for God to arise.

Then look for a moment at the evil of drunkenness. Whether you live in Washington, or New York, or Chicago, or Cincinnati, or Savannah, or Boston, or in any of the cities of this land, count up the saloons on that street as compared with the saloons five years ago, and see they are growing far out of proportion to the increase of the population. You people who are so precise and particular lest there should be some imprudence and rashness in attacking the rum traffic will have your son some night pitched into your front door dead drunk, or your daughter will come home with her children because her husband has, by strong drink, been turned into a demoniac. The drink has despoiled whole streets of good homes in all our cities. Fathers, brothers, sons on the funeral pyre of strong drink! Fasten tighter the victims! Stir up the flames! Pile on the corpses! More men, women and children for the sacrifice! Let us have whole generations on fire of evil habit, and at the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and dulcimer let all the people fall down and worship King Alcohol, or you shall be cast into the fiery furnace under some political platform!

I indict this evil as the regicide, the fratricide, the patricide, the matricide, the uxoricide of the century. Yet under what innocent and delusive and mirthful names alcoholism deceives the people! It is a "cordial." It is "bitters." It is an "eye-opener." It is an "appetizer." It is a "digester." It is an "invigorator." It is a "settler." It is a "night-cap." Why don't they put on the right labels—"Essence of Perdition," "Conscience Stupefier," "Five Drachms of Heart-ache," "Tears of Orphanage," "Blood of Souls," "Scabs of an Eternal Leprosy," "Venom of the Worm that Never Dies?" Only once in a while is there anything in the title of liquors to even hint their atrocity, as in the case of "sour mash." That I see advertised all over. It is an honest name, and anyone can understand it. "Sour mash!" That is, it makes a man's disposition sour, and his associations sour and his prospects sour; and then it is good to mash his body, and mash his soul, and mash his business, and mash his family. "Sour mash!" One honest name at last for an intoxicant! But through lying labels of many of the apothecaries' shops, good people, who are only a little under tone in health, and wanting some invigoration, have unwittingly got on their tongue the fangs of this cobra, that stings to death so large a ratio of the human race.

Then look at the impurities of these great cities. Ever and anon there are in the newspapers explosions of social life that make the story of Sodom quite respectable; "for such things," Christ says, "were more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah" than for the Chorazins and Bethsaidas of greater light. It is no unusual thing in our cities to see men in high positions with two or three families, or refined ladies willing solemnly to marry the very swine of society, if they be wealthy. The Bible all aflame with denunciation against an impure life, but many of the American ministry uttering not one point-blank word against this iniquity lest some old libertine throw up his church pew. Machinery organized in all the cities of the United States and Canada by which to put yearly in the grinding-mill of this iniquity thousands of the unsuspecting of the country farm-houses, one procuress confessing in the court that she had supplied the infernal market with one hundred and fifty victims in six months. Oh! for five hundred newspapers in America to swing open the door of this lazar-house of social corruption! Exposure must come before extirpation.

While the city van carries the scum of this sin from the prison to the police court morning by morning, it is full time, if we do not want high American life to become like that of the court of Louis XV., to put millionaire Lotharios and the Pompadours of your brown-stone palaces into a van of popular indignation, and drive them out of respectable associations. What prospect of social purification can there be, as long as at summer watering places it is usual to see a young woman of excellent rearing stand and simper and giggle and roll up her eyes sideways before one of those first-class satyrs of fashionable life, and on the ballroom floor join him in the dance, the maternal chaperon meanwhile beaming from the window on the scene? Matches are made in Heaven, they say. Not such matches; for the brimstone indicates the opposite region.

The evil is overshadowing all our cities. By some these immoralities are called peccadilloes, gallantries, eccentricities, and are relegated to the realms of jocularity, and few efforts are being made against them. God bless the "White Cross" movement, as it is called—an organization making a mighty assault on this evil! God forward the tract societies of the land! God help the parents in the great work they are doing, in trying to start their children with pure principles! God help all legislators in their attempt to prohibit this crime!

But is this all? Then it is only a question of time when the last vestige of purity and home will vanish out of sight. Human arms, human pens, human voices, human talents are not sufficient. I begin to look up. I listen for artillery rumbling down the sapphire boulevards of Heaven. I watch to see if in the morning light there be not the flash of descending scimitars. Oh, for God! Does it not seem time for His appearance? Is it not time for all lands to cry out: "Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered?"

New York City's Death Rate.

The report of the Board of Health, New York City, shows a death rate for 1898 of 19.97, against 20.15 last year, and 23.21 in 1896.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

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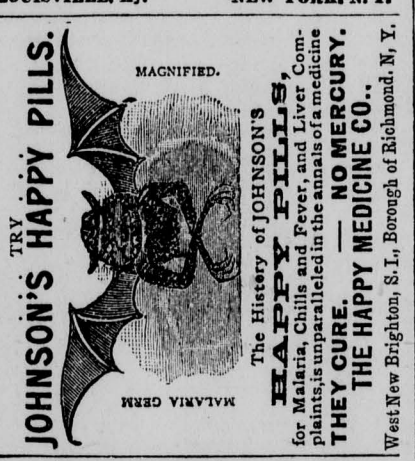
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MAGNIFIED.
MALARIA GERM
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HAPPY PILLS,
for Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Liver Complaints, is unparalleled in the annals of a medicine
THEY CURE. — NO MERCURY.
THE HAPPY MEDICINE CO.,
West New Brighton, S. I., Borough of Richmond, N. Y.

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Procured on cash, or easy instalments. VOWLES & BURNS, Patent Attorneys, 237 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials

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Payable semi-annually at the Globe Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire plant, including buildings, land and other property of an Industrial Company located close to Chicago.

The Company has been established for many years, is well-known and doing a large and increasing business.

The officers of the Company are men of high reputation, esteemed for their honesty and business ability. They have made so great a success of this business that the bonds of this Company are rarely ever offered for sale.

A few of these bonds came in to our hands during the hard times from parties who had purchased them several years ago. We offer them in issues of $100.00 each for $80.00 and accrued interest.

For security and a large interest rate these Industrial Bonds are recommended as being among the best.

First-class bonds and securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Kendall & Whitlock, Bankers and Brokers,

52 Exchange Place, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

MRS. PINKHAM'S WARNING TO WOMEN.

Neglect is the Forerunner of Misery and Suffering—A Grateful Husband Writes of His Wife's Recovery.

Nearly all the ill health of women is traceable to some derangement of the feminine organs. These derangements do not cure themselves, and neglect of the sensations resulting from them is only putting off trouble.

Pathetic stories are constantly coming to Mrs. Pinkham of women whose neglect has resulted in serious heart trouble and a whole train of woes.

Here is the story of a woman who was helped by Mrs. Pinkham after other treatment failed:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me very great pleasure to be able to state that I believe my wife owes her health to your medicine and good advice. For three years her health failed rapidly; she had heart trouble, often falling down in dizzy and fainting spells, shortness of breath, choking and smothering spells, bloating of the stomach, a dry cough, dyspeptic symptoms, menses irregular, scanty, and of an unnatural color. She had been treated by physicians with but little benefit. She has taken your treatment according to your directions, and is better in every way. I am well pleased with the result of your treatment, and give you permission to use my letter for the benefit of others.—CHAS. H. and Mrs. MAY BUTCHER, Fort Meyer, Va.

The healing and strengthening power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all female ills is so well established that it needs no argument. For over twenty years it has been used by women with results that are truly wonderful.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine

FREE ADVICE by our Physician and a **FREE SAMPLE** of our medicine and a 114-page **FREE BOOK** treating all diseases with 56 excellent recipes, 110 illustrations, are some of the reasons why you should **WRITE US.**

Dr. Kay's Renovator

Cures the very worst cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Send for proof of it. **WE GUARANTEE IT.** Write us about all of your symptoms. Dr. Kay's Renovator is sent **by mail** on receipt of **price, 25 cents and $1.00, or 6 for $5.00, freight prepaid by us.**

Address, **DR. B. J. KAY MEDICAL CO.,** (Western Office) **OMAHA NEB.**

"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling Twice."

Sapolio! Use

SAPOLIO

Continued from first page.

gressional and governmental approval, whereby, by the appropriation and expenditure of many millions of dollars, the Delaware river will become navigable to the largest ships that sail the seas, and the port of Philadelphia made as accessible as that of New York, resulting in the revival of the practically defunct commerce of the former city and adjacent territory.

Aside from his efforts in the national senate in behalf of the material interests of Pennsylvania—whereby inestimable benefits have come alike to the workingman and to the employer—the taxpayers of the commonwealth have, in the way of state legislation, been the recipients of incalculable advantages as the result of his interposition.

QUAY AND STATE LEGISLATION.

It was Senator Quay who wrote the plank in the state platform, several years ago, committing the Republican party to large state appropriations to the several counties for school purposes; and, as the result thereof, the sum of over $5,000,000 is now being distributed annually from the state treasury, relieving from local taxation to that extent the individual taxpayers. The people of the state are not likely to forget this in the near future, nor will they fail to give proper credit to Senator Quay for devising such a scheme of legislation.

It was Senator Quay also who wrote the plank in the state platform some years since committing the party to legislation for the equalization of taxation, as desired by the farmers of the state and owners of land generally. And, following his party declaration, revenue legislation was enacted largely increasing the tax rate upon corporation property, money at interest, etc., which, together with the large revenue from licences, provides not only the millions appropriated for school purposes, but, as well, for the charitable institutions of the state, without the slightest increase of the burdens upon the masses.

THE PEOPLE NOT BLIND.

The people of the state know these things, though Senator Quay's vilifiers would fain have them forgotten. In the midst of the harrassing cares at Washington, endeavoring to secure such legislation, through congress, as would best aid and protect the material interests of his constituents, Senator Quay has turned aside from his engrossing duties at the national capital sufficiently to enable him to give some attention to important phases of state legislation at Harrisburg, embracing the measures indicated above, as well as many others for the public welfare. Yet his official duties at Washington, which he has sworn to discharge to the best of his ability, have made it possible for him to closely follow the details of state legislation at Harrisburg. For instance, throughout the entire session of last year, covering nearly seven months, Senator Quay was in Harrisburg only a few hours. Yet the grand cavalcade of guerillas and scandal mongers now perambulating the state would, if they could, make the people believe that Senator Quay is personally responsible for all the shortcomings and the long goings, the doing and undoings, of the famous legislature of 1897. Fortunately, the people of Pennsylvania do their own thinking and their own acting. They are not to be misled by appeals to their prejudices or their passions, which are only effective when addressed to ignorant men.

This is the Matthew Stanley Quay who entered politics in 1855 and whose life has been an open book to the public ever since; the Matthew Stanley Quay who fought valiently for the honor and perpetuity of his country during the civil war; the Matthew Stanley Quay who defeated the Tammany conspiracy of 1888 and elected Harrison president; the Matthew Stanley Quay who, upon every occasion since he has been in the senate, has given his best energies in behalf of the industries of his native state.

Is there anything displeasing in this picture, based upon facts known to all men, and without the garniture of rhetoric?

A VICTIM OF VINDICTIVE ABUSE.

Yet no man known to American politics, save only Alexander Hamilton, has been the recipient of so much and such vindictive abuse. The vials of calumny, heaping to overflowing, have been poured upon him time after time, yet he has never been defeated. The plain people, who are not vilifiers and caluminators themselves, have not believed the miserable stories told by his jealous enemies, and they have stood by him. In 1885, when a candidate for state treasurer; in 1892, when a candidate for re-election to the United States senate, and again in 1895, when a candidate for chairman of the Republican state committee, he was vilified as no other man has ever been in Pennsylvania. Yet he was always successful, simply because the plain people, whose personal ambitions did not clash with his, believed in him, recognized his military, public and party services, and stood by him.

ANOTHER BATTLE IS ON.

Another battle is on; Senator Quay is a candidate for re-election to the senate—not from choice, but from necessity. When a man has reached his mature years—not quite three score and ten, yet three score and five—the holding of public office signifies title. He has grown gray in the service of his party and his state, and a rest from it all—a rest from the harrassments and anxieties of political strife—would be more welcome to him than further honors. If left alone, he would probably have retired voluntarily, for he has resigned from every other office he has held. But what manly, self respecting man—what man who reads these simple words—would retreat under fire; would do anything else except fight to a finish and overthrow and crush the pack of conspirators who have assailed him, and have sought to tarnish his good name as he approaches the later milestones of life?

And that is what they are endeavoring to do, as they have done repeatedly heretofore, but with renewed vigor and violence now. Up and down the state, from county seat to county seat, from village to village, these men are traveling today—men jealous of his influence and of his achievements—seeking to poison the public mind by their misrepresentations and falsehoods.

AN ALLIANCE WITH DEMOCRATS.

They have entered into an unholy alliance with Democrats, Prohibitionists, Populists, Libertyites and Socialists—all the nondescript parties, and alleged parties, forsooth—with a view to the defeat of Republican candidates for the legislature on the 8th of November next, and, as the hoped for result thereof, the prevention of Senator Quay's re-election to the United States senate when the legislature shall meet in January.

But the Republican voters of Pennsylvania can be trusted. The plain people have in past campaigns seen through the selfish purposes of Senator Quay's vilifiers, in spite of the quantities of sawdust thrown into their eyes, and they are as alert and wideawake now as they have always been. Again the plausible, oily tongued conspirators will be overthrown, their selfish schemes will come to naught, and, as the result of the election of Republican legislators in all Republican districts, Senator Quay will be returned to the senate in January next. Thus hypocrisy will be rebuked, fair play will be vindicated, and the will of the people, unmoved by slander or sophistry, will be exhibited in all its omnipotence.

A LABOR SAVER.

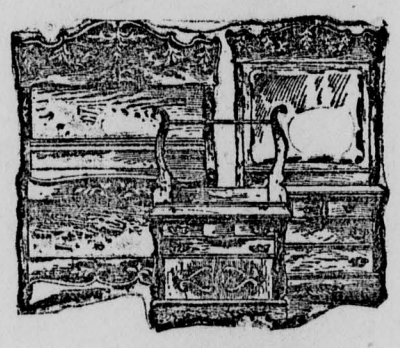
Yes, and a fuel saver, and a time saver. The Dockash Range does more than that, too. The food is better—that is such food that is baked or cooked in the closed oven. The Hypocaust oven Ventilation in the Dockash expels the soggy vapor that arises from the food while cooking thus increasing the quality of the baking. Buy the Dockash and five years from now you'll be glad of your purchase.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

(Next door First National Bank,)

Huntingdon, Pa.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

Come and See Us.

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS

Saltillo, Penn'a.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Henry Penrose, deceased,]

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of H. H. Waite, Esq., administrator of Henry Penrose, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Hazlett Building, Huntingdon, Pa., on Tuesday, October 18, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested must present their claims or be debarred from partaking of said fund.

SAML. I. SPYKER,
9-21-3t. Auditor.

Every Successive Season

Wipes out past records in our sales of

DRY GOODS.

We are careful in our selections and offer nothing that will not bear the strongest test in quality, style and prices.

APPLY THE TEST

of comparison on any goods we offer, in quality and prices.

Prosperity is a Good Thing

But nobody is anxious to pay more for it than is necessary.

Come and examine goods and be convinced that we are selling DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WALL PAPER, PAINT and everything usually found in an Up-to-Date store at living prices.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

Watch this space next week.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

The Ladies of Mapleton

and vicinity are cordially invited to call and see the latest novelties in

Fall and Winter Millinery.

A Complete Change in the Styles.

Fancy Feathers and Velvets in the new Dots and Rings.

Children's Caps and everything needed in the Millinary line.

KATE COWHER.

HUGO MAYER, Manager.

New Fall Goods are Arriving Daily

At This Well Known and Up to Date Clothing House.

We are endeavoring to get together the finest and largest assortment of

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

ever shown in this town and we feel sure you will appreciate our efforts.

Our School Suits for Boys are Very Pretty and Up to Date.

They must be seen to be appreciated. You will be surprised at the littleness of the prices.

Fall Shape Stiff and Soft Hats Have Arrived.

At $1.25 we can show you several different shapes and of the latest styles in Stiff Hats. Our $2.50 Stiff Hat has the best quality material in it that we have ever seen in a hat at that price and we think it will compare favorably with the $3.00 and $3.50 Hats shown elsewhere. Come in and look at them anyway.

New Style Caps at 25 and 50 Cents.

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

COR. 4TH & PENN STS., HUNTINGDON, PA.

P. S.—We just got in another line of 50 cent Shirts with and without collars. Ask to see them.

This Week We Offer You

Good prints at	5 cents.
Muslin (unbleached, yard wide)	5c, 6c and 7 "
Bleached muslin (good, yard wide)	7c and 8 "
Sheeting (2½ yds. wide)	20 "
Sheeting (1½ yd. wide)	12 "
Shirting (good)	8 "
Gingham	6 "
Dress goods, the greatest assortment ever offered in this place, ranging in price from	8c to 60 "

Talking about shoes, we have the best line in town—Men's, Women's and Children's. Come and see them.

Have you seen the BRYN MAWR Shoe for Ladies? It's a beauty.

If you want a suit of clothes for your boy, here is the place to buy. Prices from $1.50 to $3.00.

TRUNKS and SATCHELS—our stock is complete. Come and see them; prices are away down.

We have now on exhibition the finest assortment of Umbrellas ever shown in this town. The prices will surprise you when you see the goods. Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, $1.50; would be cheap at $2.00.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

August 29, 1898.

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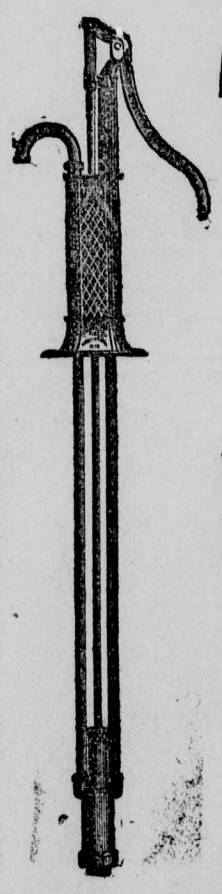

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Both Iron and Wood. Cut and fit for any depth well and guaranteed to do the work.

IN CHILLED PLOWS I HAVE

The Syracuse, Gale, Bissell and the Oliver. Also One-Horse Plows. Extras for all the above plows at BOTTOM PRICES.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that my PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, or write for price list.

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SHIRLEY ST., MOUNT UNION, PA.

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